Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1835. [No. 2,462.

BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

THE ANNUAL SERMON in aid of the Funds of this Society, will be preached on to-morrow Sunday, the 22nd Instant, in ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH in the forenoon, by the REVD. AMBROSE GOODE, M. A.

Divine service will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers and Friends of the BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR, will take place on Tuesday next the 24th Instant, at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon, in the *Girls School Room*, Byculla,

The Right Honorable THE EARL OF CLARE, has consented to take the chair. BOMBAY, 21*st Feb.*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned being about to close the accounts of the estate of the late Captain HENRY TUDOR, Free Mariner, deceased; requests that any persons being endebted to, or having claims against the said estate, will forthwith pay their debts and prefer their claims to the undersigned, or to Messrs. OWEN and Co., Bombay.

(Signed) J. CALDECOTT.
Sole Executor and Administrator.

ALLEPPY, 24*th Jan.*, 1835.

W. AND T. BUCKMASTER TAILORS, and Army Clothiers of London, beg respectfully to inform the Officers of the Army and Navy, and their numerous friends at present resident in India, that they have removed their Establishment from their late residence in Bond Street to more extensive premises, No. 3 New Burlington Street, (3 doors from Regent Street).

W. and T. B., feel great pleasure in availing themselves of this opportunity to return most sincere thanks to their numerous friends for the very liberal patronage they have received in their various departments, and hope from their extensive experience and acknowledged punctuality in attending to orders, as also the advantages which more commodious premises will give them, to insure a continuance; assuring their friends they will use renewed exertions to merit the same.

No. 3 New Burlington Street,
(3 doors from Regent Street,)
LONDON;
and No. 3 Molesworth Street,
DUBLIN.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co. beg to intimate they are now selling off their goods, (viz. Jewellery, Plated Ware, Silver plate, &c. &c.) at PRIME COST, for CASH only.

In consideration of their being sold at PRIME COST: CASH ONLY will be received, and they trust after this explicit announcement, none will take it amiss, should any goods be refused them on other terms.

WANTED a Steward, of good Character, who perfectly understands his business, for His Majesty's Frigate *Andromache*. Liberal wages will be given.—Apply to the Gun Room Officer's on Board.

CIRCULAR.

BOMBAY FREE PRESS,

THE *Proprietor* of the late *Hulkaru* Newspaper would gladly have been spared the extremely mortifying task of submitting to his patrons and friends, a second apology for the non-appearance of his promised new paper; but, with a blush of indignation and regret at the dilemma in which he has been placed, he is compelled to deprecate the displeasure of his supporters; and to entreat general forbearance for this second departure from his promise, while he declares that no effort has been spared on his part, to complete the arrangements required by the change in his publication: and that the disappointment has arisen from unforeseen difficulties, and the total defeat of a principal part of his plan.

He also feels that it is due to a generous public, that he should not content himself with general declarations like those above made, but explicitly assign the cause which has made this explanation necessary. His arrangements were so far matured, that the intended Editor had qualified before a magistrate, and no obstacle existed to his immediately entering on his labours, all preliminaries having been previously, amicably and satisfactorily adjusted. This was as far back as the 6th instant. Notwithstanding that ample interval for preparation, the Proprietor failed in every endeavour to induce the gentleman to commence his career, and utter hopelessness of success in the oft-repeated attempt, the Proprietor, finding himself thus deserted by the main prop of the undertaking, has been compelled to open negotiation in another quarter, which, he is happy in being able to announce, have been attended with more fortunate results, and afford better grounds for confidence in the permanence of the management, and a more equal tenour in the spirit of the Journal.

The Proprietor, under these circumstances, trusts, that his patrons and friends will exercise their patience for a few more days, and extend indulgence to this involuntary failure in the performance of his promise; as he now can, with well grounded confidence, hold out the prospect of the appearance of The "FREE PRESS" within a reasonable time: but, to insure its appearing in presentable guise, as well as to guard against all possible contingencies, he has determined to postpone the first publication till the first Friday in March. It will, therefore, go forth to receive the smiles and greetings of friends, or endure the frowns and contumely of foes, on the 6th proximo; after which it shall stand or fall, obedient to the fiat of an almighty but generous public.

NOWROJEE DORABJEE,
Proprietor of the Bombay Free Press.

Bombay, 21*st Feb.*, 1835.

TO BE LET.

ONE upper-roomed and commodious House in Nesbit Lane opposite to Messrs. Leggett and Co's. Bakery.

Do. a lower do. next to the Gazette Office.

For particulars, apply to Moroba Sewjee, at the Gazette Office.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND Co., on Tuesday next 24th instant, will dispose of by public outcry, at their Rooms, the undermentioned goods, vizt. an Invoice of Perfurmery, Medicines, &c. consisting of Lavender, Hungary, and Honey Water, Macassor Oil, Essence of Ginger and Peppermint, Spirits of Hartshorn, Hair and Tooth Powder, Pomatum, nail, shaving and Tooth Brushes, Seidlitz Powders, Turkey Rhubarb, &c. 200 Cases of St. Julien Medoc, and La Rose Claret, Books of Rice Painings and Blank Books, China painted Feathers, 100 gross of cotton Lamp Wicks, 2 pipes of English Brandy, in lots of 10 Gallons, a few dozens of London bottled Sherry and Port, 50 Reams of English Foolscap, and letter Paper, 200 Earthen Tea Pots and Wine Coolers, 30 Maunds of Cochin Wax Candles, 100 China Bamboo Window Blinds, 300 dozen of Oil Burners, 100 pairs of plain and coloured Table Shades, 500 dozen Liquor Glasses, sundry Wines and Liquors, a great variety of useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. any Vehicles, Horses, and other Cattle that may be received.

Forbes' Street, 21*st Feb.*, 1835.

FOR PUBLIC SALE.

ON Tuesday next 24th instant, at 4 P. M. BECK AND Co. will put up for Auction, and sell off without reserve—an upper roomed House, situated near Dady Santooks stables, the property of Moolna Amed Bin Nasser, worthy the attention of capitalists.

Forbes' Street, 21*st Feb.*, 1834.

FOR SALE.

THE NEW BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1835, carefully corrected and arranged up to the 31st December 1834. The DIRECTORY contains besides the usual local matter applicable to Bombay, a large portion of historical, statistical and commercial information of a useful nature, chiefly in a tubular form. It is printed on thick China Paper manufactured on purpose and the price is, five Rupees per Copy. Application to be made to the Price Current Purvoes, at the Custom House.

P. C. O., COLABA, 21*st Feb.*, 1835.

FOR Sale, by Public Auction, on Monday next 23d. Instant, at the Custom House by permission of the Collector.

6 Cases damaged Tobacco landed from the *Ganges*, also in the Dock Yard, a quantity of new dock Shores, broken channel plates, Sheathing boards, &c. &c. The goods to be paid for, and cleared immediately.

BOMBAY, 21*st Feb*, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. „ 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance,..... „ 2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....„ 2
Bills of Lading..... .....„ 2
Powers of Attorney, each .....„ 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 21*st Feb.*, 1835.

For London.

TO Sail on the 10th March. The new Coppered Ship GANGES, 500 tons, Captain Ardlie, has exellent accommodation for passenges, and carries a surgeon. For freight or passage, apply to Captain Ardlie, or to Messrs. J. AND N. NOWROJEE, Bombay Green.

Bombay, 21*st Feb.*, 1835.

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE Ship AFRICANUS of 210 Tons, Captain WATKINS, has excellent accommodation for a small party, and will sail with all despatch.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co. DADY'S BUILDINGS, 21*st Feb.*, 1835.

For Freight and Passage to London.

THE Ship PRINCE REGENT, 1,000 Tons, W. BOURCHEIR Commander; this vessel was lately one of the regular Ships in the E. I. Co's. Service, has spacious accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Is expected in all this month, and will be despatched again in all April. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND Co.

Dady's Buildings, 21*st Feb.*, 18[illegible]

BILLS [illegible]

BILLS of the *Roy[illegible] land*, at 30 da[illegible] THOMAS COUTTS and Co.[illegible] may be had on applicat[illegible] undersigned, in setts of £5[illegible] £150, £200, £300, £400, and £500, at the Exchange of 1s. 10½d. per Bombay Rupee, until further notice: and from parties at Outstations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.

BOMBAY, 21*st Feb.*, 1835.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Surgeon C. Scott, 4th Regt. N. I., from Nuggur.
Capt. P. Hunter, 1st Light Cavalry, from Sholapore.
Ensign H. Rolland, 19th Regt., from Poonah.
Lieut. J. C. Bate, Staff, from ditto.

DEPARTURES.

Surgeon C. Scott, 4th Regt. N. I., to Nuggur.
Capt. Crawford, 6th Foot, to Deesa.
Lieut. C. A. Stewart 16th Regt., to Surat.
Capt. J. Forbes, Staff, to Mulligaum.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

His Majesty's Brig Algerine, Lieut. Henry Gaitskell in charge, from England 6th Sept. 1834, touched at Santa Cruz Tenerife, on the 23d September, at the Cape of Good Hope 26th Nov., and Trincomalie on the 29th Jan. 1835.

Do. His Majesty's Brig Zebra, W. McCrea, Esq. Capt., from Trincomalie, on the 31st Jan. 1835.

Do. 20th, Barque Mary, T. Tucker, Master, from Liverpool 16th Sept.

Passengers,—Mr. and Mrs. Latham, H. M. 6th Regt. and Mrs. Campbell.

Do. Brig Anacreon, J. Sabai Master, from Bordeaux 7th October.

Passenger,—1 European Seaman.

DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London.—John Marsh.
Do. Liverpool.—Otterspool.
Do. Bengal.—Discovery, and Futtay Sallam.
Do. Madras.—Brig Napoleon, and Schooner Hamed.
Do. Aboozer.—Atiate Rahimon.
Do. Malay Coast.—Hamoody, and Fazell Kurrim.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ships,—Melville, Andromache, Algerine, and Zebra.
H. Co's. Receiving and Guard Vessel.—Hastings.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel.—(Aurora.)
Do. Do. Sloops of War.—Coote and Ternate.
FREE TRADERS.—John Marsh, Caledonia, Otterspool, Ganges, Elizabeth, Andromache, Mary Africacus, Buckinghamshire, and John Hayes.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Discovery, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Hamoody, Futtay Salam, Sophia, Lord Castlereagh, Hind, Helen, Cornwallis, Fort William, Caledonia, Ruparal, Aun, Fazil Kurrim, Sultanna, Abgarris, Pascoa, Earl of Clare, Grab Shaw Byramgore, Petambur Savoy, Schooner Hamed, Robert Spankier, Prim, and Napoleon.
Portuguese.—St. Anna.
French.—La Gloria, and Anacreon.
American.—Lady Sarah.
Brazalian.—Amizade.
Arab.—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship, Fattel Kurrim, and Atite Rahimon.

NOTICE.

Memorandum of the gross quantity of Opium, for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa.

BOMBAY.

Passes taken out up to the 11th instant, chests 6,294
Ditto from 12th instant to this day Chests..... 15

Chests 5,309

MALWA.

Passes taken out up to the 3rd instant.....chests 242

Chests 242

J. TAYLOR,
Warehousekeeper.

Bombay, 18th February, 1835.

PACKETS

For the reception of letters by the following ships are open at this office, and will be closed at 5 P. M. on the day preceding the date of intended departure.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching were.
Ship Andromache	Early in Mar.	London...	Cape.
„ Buckinghamshire	25th March.	Ditto.....	Do.
„ Africanus.....	Uncertain...	Ditto.....	
„ Ganges.....	.....	Ditto.....	
„ Caledonia..	Middle of March.....	Liverpool.	Uncertain.
„ Otterspool..			
„ John Marsh			
„ John Hayes...	Early in do.	Ditto....	Direct.
„ Napolean.....	21st instant	Madras...	

F. BOURHIER,
Post Master Genl.

Bombay, 18th February, 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1835.

No. 80 of 1835.—Gunner William Timmins, of the 2nd battalion of artillery, is allowed his discharge from the army, the purchase money for the same having been paid into the Honorable Company's treasury in England.

Bombay Castle, 12th February 1835.

No. 81 of 1835.—Lieutenant M. Willoughby, of the regiment of artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 82 of 1835.—Lieutenant E. Whichelo, 3rd assistant commissary general, is allowed an extension of leave to remain at the presidency, from the 10th till 20th instant, on private affairs.

No. 83 of 1835.—The following native promotions are made:—

21st regiment native infantry.

Jemedar Madoo Sawunt to be subedar, and color havildar Ram Deen to be jemedar, in succession to Buldee Sing pensioned. *Date of rank*, 1st Jany. 1835.

Havildar Sudaree Lall to be jemedar, *vice* Joorawn Pattuck pensioned. Do. do. do.

1st regiment light cavalry.

Jemedar Ramdeen to be subedar, *vice* Ganga Sing pensioned. Do. do. do.

Guzerat provincial battalion,

Havildar Dildar Khan to be jemedar, *vice* Mullarjee Jadoo deceased. 5th do. do.

No. 84 of 1835.—The following promotions are order-

2nd regiment light cavalry.

F. C. Rybot to be major, lieutenant W. Turnbull to be captain, and cornet [illegible] Hamilton to be lieutenant, [illegible]th deceased. *Date of*

[illegible]ing temporary arrange-

[illegible]olm, of the 3rd regiment native [illegible]ort Adjutant at Asseergur, from the [illegible]ensign Prendergast, proceeded with his [illegible], of the corps of engineers, upon being relieved by captain J. S. Grant executive engineer at Ahmednugger, will resume his situation as assistant to the chief engineer.

No. 87 of 1835.—Captain W. Henderson, Bombay European regiment, having returned from the Cape of Good Hope, will assume charge of the office of agent for clothing the army, to which he stands appointed.

No. 88 of 1835.—The leave to the Cape of Good Hope granted to captain H. Dunbabin, of the 22nd regiment native infantry, is extended to the 5th instant, the date of his arrival at this presidency; and as no opportunity for the return of that officer offered within three months before the expiration of two years from the date of his departure, he is entitled to the rule laid down in such cases, in general order No. 126, dated the 17th March 1832.

Bombay Castle, 14th February 1835.

No. 89 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extracts from letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, be published in general orders:—

Letter dated 20th August 1834. (No. 46.)

The undermentioned officers belonging to your establishment have been respectively permitted to remain six months longer in Europe.

Major Miller.
Captain Thomas Mylne.

Letter dated 27th August 1835. (No. 48.)

1. Having in compliance with the request of His Majesty's Government, considered whether, in consequence of recent arrangements, any alteration should be made in the rates of passage allowance to officers of His Majesty's army on the voyage to and from India; and having compared these rates with those for the passage of King's officers to and from Ceylon, New South Wales, &c. we have adopted the following resolutions.

That the present rates* of passage money for regimental officers proceeding to India as specified in the margin, be strictly adhered to, and that the charter party allowance, which has usually been issued do immediately cease.

That the rates of passage money to officers proceeding on the staff,* and which for the most part have heretofore included a charterparty allowance, be fixed at the rates specified in the Margin.

Regimental*		
Field Officer..	£	135.
Capt. pay-master and surgeon.....		110.
Subaltern and asst. surgeon		95.

in addition to those rates,

Staff*		
Major-general..	£	235.
Adjt. genl. and quarter master Genl.....		135.
Deputies do.		110.

(or if regimental field officers the allowance of their rank.)

Aides de camp..110.

That the rates of passage money for regimental officers returning from India, be fixed at sums exceeding by one fourth the amount allowed for the voyage to India, viz:—

Field officers.....	Rupees	1,700..	..
Captain, surgeon and paymaster.	"	400..	..
Subaltern. assistant surgeon and quarter master, if a commissioned officer.	"	1,200..	..

2. These revised rates will be applicable to our officers as well as to those in His Majesty's army, from the date of the promulgation of the arrangement in general orders.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1835.

No. 90 of 1835.—Lieutenant E. Hunt, of the 1st grenadier regiment native infantry, having produced a medical certificate of his inability to perform the active duties of his profession, is transferred to the invalid establishment.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.,
Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th February, 1835.

No. 8 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction house rent being drawn by the officers of the Indian navy stationed in the Persian Gulf, when they are permitted to reside on shore, on account of certified ill health—Officers so circumstanced who may leave the head quarters of the commodore or proceed into the interior, for the recovery of their health, will not be permitted to draw their arrears of this allowance until their return to the commodore's station, unless they furnish life certificate and security to refund the amount in the event of their not returning, all these furloughs should be forwarded through the superintendent of the Indian navy for the confirmation of government.

Bombay Castle, 14th February, 1835.

No 9 of 1834.—The Right Honorable the governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 6th of August 1834. (No. 13) be published in general orders.

Lieutenant F. D. W. Winn, of the Indian navy, having arrived in this country on sick certificate, with leave of absence from the commanding officer in the Red Sea, we have admitted him to the benefit of the furlough regulations, with pay, commencing from the date of such leave, vizt. 24th February 1834.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1835.

Mr. J. Vibart, principal collector of Surat, is allowed an extension of the leave granted to him on the 7th ultimo for a further period of five days, on urgent private affairs.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th February 1835.

Mr. Hutt, acting assistant judge and session judge of the Concan for the detached station of Rutnagerree, received charge of the adawlut of that station from Mr. J. A. Shaw on the 2nd instant, agreeably to government order of the 21st ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 17th February 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the appointment of Aazim Syud Muktool Ally Wullud Syud Ashraff Ally, to be acting junior native Commissioner for Barsee, in the room of Aazim Ramswamy, who has been allowed leave of absence for 5 months; his sunnud bearing date the 10th instant.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1835.

Mr. W. Birdwood, to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur for the detached station of Dhoolia.

Mr. W. E. Frere, to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Ahmedabad.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Secy to Govt.*

ECCLESIATICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th February 1835.

The reverend A. Goode, returned to his duty as chaplain, on this establishment, by the ship Buckinghamshire, on the 11th instant.

The reverend J. Laurie, senior minister of St. Andrew's church, returned to his duty on the 7th instant, from the leave granted him under date the 7th ultimo.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th February, 1835.

Lieutenant colonel H. Pottinger, resident in Cutch, reassumed charge of the residency, on the 22th ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN,
Secy. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In my communication of the 10th instant, I stated that the late Viceroy of Goa had been *appointed* Prefect by the Troops, and the Secretary had been displaced by one Mr. Moreira. These facts, although in part true—I have since been credibly informed that both Don Manoel de Portugal and Mr. Moreira did not accept their new illegal appointments. The latter is even so far to be praised, that he had nothing to do with the insurrection, which dispossessed Mr. Peres of his post. But the former is not equally unblameable—for it is generally reported and believed that the commotion had originated at the dining table of Don Manoel on the 1st instant, where his coadjutors Lieut. Col. Cabreira, formerly his Aide de Camp, Lieut. Col. Cabral, Lieut. Col. Azevedo and the Commandant of the Troops, lately arrived, made all the appointments, described in my letter above adverted to—and from which the latter immediately proceeded to imprison Senhor Peres, the Prefect nominated by the Government of the Queen of Portugal. The best part of the farce, however, is that notwithstanding every thing was done apparently with the advice of Don Manoel de Portugal, (the Viceroy) for it was through him, as is generally believed, that the new Commandant of the Troops was brought over, he afterwards refused to accept the appointment, which the revolutionists would confer upon him—although he had issued a proclamation, in which, after enumerating, in general terms, the evils which had resulted to the people, since the Government had passed from his hands to Senhor Peres—namely that of the Courts of Justice being shut—the country being in anarchy and "about to be hurled into the abyss of annihilation and ruin" he intimated his resolution, in compliance with the call of the Troops and the people, again to direct the public affairs.

If, indeed, he did suppose Senhor Peres' Government bad, an experience, which by the bye, within so short a time as 18 days, that it existed, is rather singular, and if in contrasting it with his own, as he does in the proclamation, he concluded that both the people and the Troops could not be under better care, why in the name of goodness, in his exalted patriotism, did he repent, the very next day, the act of having announced, that he had reassumed the Government of that most unfortunate country, (Goa) and why did he abandon it to greater anarchy, as it must be abandoned, being left without any proper head for its ruler?

But the reality of the case is that Don Manoel grudged at Senhor Peres being appointed his successor—and could not help observing, with an envious eye, the rapid strides he was making towards becoming a popular character amongst his countrymen.

It was false to ascribe to Senhor Peres that he had shut the Courts of Justice. The former Courts were certainly done away with, in obedience to the new laws upon that subject—and those who directed those Courts were persons who were under suspicion of not, at all times, being disinterested in their administration of justice;—but Senhor Peres, immediately on his assuming the Government, did appoint Magistrates, who were to try both civil and criminal cases by means of Juries. In like manner, to say that, in consequence of his measures, the people was in ruin, was no less untrue, for the only class that would suffer thereby (according to orders from Portugal) would be the Military, but in regard even to them, nothing had yet been done. Of anarchy nobody had heard, excepting that for promoting it, some plans were said to be devised at Don Manoel's own table.

As he has, however, attempted to insinuate falsehoods against Senhor Peres, I shall try to enumerate the acts of the latter in the short time of his rule, (in contrast with those of Don Manoel) from which much good was expected to result to Goa.

You know too well, Mr. Editor, to require that I should point it out, how trials by jury is the only mode that has hitherto been discovered, and which is likely never to be substituted by another better, of administering justice impartially—and this method was introduced into Goa with Senhor Peres' administration. The raising of the Natives to an equality with Europeans, altho' a measure adopted in form since the Marquis de Pomba's ministry, was never put into practice before Senhor Peres' arrival, for he appointed several meritorious persons to high employments in the state. The great misery, to which the people had been exposed, notwithstanding continued ineffectual representations, for nearly four years, in consequence of being subjected to a loss of 25 per cent, in exchanging Copper for Silver currency, particularly as in purchasing the commodities of life, they were obliged to suffer the same deduction—was also remedied by Senhor Peres—the loss in question having been reduced by him to 5 per cent, within 18 days. I now ask whether all these benefits, brought about by Senhor Peres, in such a short time, was calculated to produce the evils, which Don Manoel thought proper to ascribe to him? Certainly not. And I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that nothing has caused more grief to the people, than Senhor Peres' violent removal from his government, since, leaving aside the advantages which they had already began to reap, they expected every day to feel some better effects from it. Senhor Peres had, besides, taken some steps to advance education in the country—and the unbending character, for which he is known, gave hopes that the system, which had prevailed of selling public employments would not be followed by him—it appearing clearly, thus, from all that I have said, that so far from the imputation, which Don Manoel has endeavoured to lay to his charge being true Senhor Peres' administration promised to eclipse those that went before it, for many years back.

But it was to be concluded that when Don Manoel de Portugal tried to bring disgrace on Senhor Peres, and dwelt, with so much complacency, on the blessings of his own government, that he would not have confined himself to general terms only—but would descend to particulars. As he has, however, not done so, I shall take the liberty of speaking for him. The only good act, which may really be called so, is his having made some excellent roads and erected some public buildings about Pangim; but when it is considered how much money has been laid out on them,—certainly twice as much as the nature of the works required, two motives must have led him to undertake them—namely to enrich favourites and to satisfy his vanity. The rest of the measures of his government were equally open to objection, as certain parties connected with his domestic establishment were reported to have more to do in the disposal of even the highest offices than himself. Is it then for Don Manoel to open his mouth against Senhor Peres? Or did it become him—who was the cause of such a depreciation between the Copper and Silver currency, and consequently of so much calamity to the poor people—to brag of having forwarded their interests? Could Don Manoel forget that two days before the arrival of Senhor Peres—on his having received representations from the several municipal bodies in Goa, stating that they had heard of some insurrection being in project, to exclude Senhor Peres, by the same individuals, who at last effected it—he, Don Manoel, published Edicts, contradicting the report and alluding to measures he had adopted for maintaining tranquillity in the country, whereby he was sure he would be enabled to resign the government into the hands of the individual, who was duly authorized to receive it? And this being almost an acknowledgment of such subversive designs having been in contemplation, before Senhor Peres had made his appearance—and a proof to boot of the people being on his side—how could Don Manoel, in his proclamation, ascribe, with so much effrontery, the subsequent insurrection, which deprived Senhor Peres of his post, to the acts of his government?

Having thus far shewn that the late movements in Goa were planned by Don Manoel, or at least that he was, in a great measure, accessory to them,—and that he afterwards abandoned shamefully the parties concerned, to their fate, I shall now proceed to describe the other chiefs of the insurrection.

Lieut. Col. Cabreira had been entrusted with building certain barracks, which had been estimated at 50,000 Rs., and after having spent upon them 1,56,000 50,000 more were still necessary towards their completion. He was of course called to an account, but he applied for leave to return to Europe, which was refused him. Lieut. Col. Cabral is a man, who is said to have been the instrument of putting down the constitutional government at Macau in 1823—and Lieut. Col. Azevedo is said to have been removed from Portugal for some cause which rendered a further stay there impossible. These persons being continually with Don Manuel, you can easily imagine, Mr. Editor, whether they could be well disposed towards Senhor Peres' government, and from their assembling at the late Viceroy's house—whether it is not most probable that Don Manoel had intended to supplant him. Had it not been for the people, in whose name, and of the Troops, that nobleman, as if forced to do so, had schemed to re-assume possession of the Government—and from being defeated in which plan, he was obliged to retire from the scene, we should have seen him again exercising his sway over the inhabitants of Goa.

To lay all this before the Public, I am induced to trouble you a second time, Mr. Editor. The Press is the terror of tyrants—and you being the conductor of one of them here, have the means of doing a great service to my country, by inserting such correspondence, as may tend to explode those, that are now the scourges of Goa. As I know also that you can feel for suffering humanity, I request of you the favour of giving insertion to this letter in the next Gazette. By its being seen in Goa, they will have there the means of discovering the schemes, which were on foot, for perpetuating that bad government, which for years has oppressed them, and they will be on their guard, against the snares, which may still be laid for them by their enemies.

In Portugal also, the news of the violent changes, which have taken place, will thus be received the sooner, causing thereby means to be adopted by the Government for restoring tranquillity and peace to that miserable country, with greater promptitude. I hall not object to your correcting my language, where you should think it necessary. All that I aim at, is the giving publicity to the events which have occurred—and which, if I obtain by you means, I assure you, Mr. Editor, you will greatly oblige me.

Before concluding, however, I wish to correct a mistake, I made in my last—which, by having since spoken with Senhor Peres here, I am enabled to do. It is in reference to some of his appointments, with which I found fault. The individuals, who I had said were nominated counsellors in Goa, Senhor Peres could not help selecting, in the absence of fitter persons for those situations. And the appointment of his son and a relation of his to be Sub—Prefects, was a measure, that he adopted, not knowing where he could get men of more confidence, whilst he was receiving every day information of plans for deposing him.

Having seen Senhor Peres, who from his openness of manners would make every body believe that he could never harbour intercated intentions, I have thought proper thus to recall the opinion, which I before expressed of his possessing contracted views—and I remain,

Mr. Editor, your obedient Servant;
OBSERVER.

17th Feb., 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—The "Carcoon," who made his Salam to you in your paper of the 14th, must have something of the Utopian in him to imagine, that the period of disinterestedness and impartiality has arrived, when men are to be rewarded according to their deserts.

Knows he not, that he lives under an aristocratic government, where relatives and friends are always first thought of; hence the many obsequious bows, which those in power receive, and which are denied to those not in power, and, conscience now! did Mr. Carkoon himself never make one of those bows? I do not blame him if he did; for he must yield to the manners of the age and times, if he expects any thing.—But, whatever may be his good qualities, that of understanding clearly, what he reads, is not one of them; for I no where speak of giving men their deserts, or of weakening the power of the Burra Sahib in office, which would take from him his importance and discretionary power.

I noticed, with objection, the practice of permitting the receipt of any perquisites in office, because those I referred to are a tax on the community, and because the salaries of almost all—nay I may say all—are sufficiently ample without permitting this source of emolument; and seeing also, that emoluments have so very generally, where the public expenditure is concerned, been abolished; and why I should pay for a set of public bills, and for providing me with a public acknowledgement for the benefit of those, who are otherwise well paid, I am unable to understand; and I trust the authorities will show the disposition to be as considerate and attentive to the interest of the individual, as they are keen, where the public purse is concerned; and such is very proper, where useless, or superfluous expenditure is concerned.

I hope the Carcoon now understands,
CERBERUS.

BOMBAY, 17th Feb., 1835.

The Meeting.

(*From the Durpun of Yesterday.*)

The principal Native Inhabitants of Bombay assembled in the Town Hall on Wednesday the 18th at 12 o'Clock to receive the reply of the Right Hon'ble C. Grant to an address forwarded by them through Sir C. Forbes in August 1833, expressing their grateful acknowledgements for his philanthropic exertions in behalf of the Natives of India, in reference to the new law conferring upon them the important privileges of sitting as Jury-men on the trial of their fellow countrymen, and rendering them eligible to be chosen Justices of the Peace.

The answer was read by Sir R. Grant, who prefaced it by a short address in which he stated that the communication he had to make, was purely of a private nature; that the letter of his brother Mr. C. Grant was written as a member of the British Parliament, unconnected with his official station, and was entrusted to his charge from the accident of his visiting Bombay at the moment it was desirable to forward it.

Sir R. Grant also added that he was glad an occasion had presented itself before he entered on the duties of Governor, to express in his individual capacity the high respect he entertained for the Native Inhabitants of Bombay.

After Sir Robert had finished reading the reply of his Brother, which has already appeared in the pages of our European Contemporaries, Jugonnajee) Sunkersett Esq. rose and read the following address on behalf of the natives of this Island.

RIGHT HONORABLE SIR,

"If is with feelings of the deepest respect and gratitude, I, for myself, and my fellow countrymen, receive this testimony of esteem and good will from your much respected brother, the President of the Board of Control. Had the natives of Bombay required a further stimulus to urge them on in the path of honor and usefulness which your brother has been so instrumental in opening for them, the present mark of his deep interest in them would have operated as such. Craving, as I am sure will be granted every indulgence for our as yet imperfect knowledge of the duties we have to perform, I assure you, Sir, it shall be our study and ambition to perform those duties with advantage to the public, that we may have the satisfaction of being useful members of society, and proving ourselves in some manner worthy of the deep interest which the people of England have taken in us.

We hail with much pleasure and pride your own appearance among us, as from your well known benevolent exertions to extend the liberties and privileges of the human race, we have an assurance that you are animated with the same feeling to ameliorate our condition as your respected Brother has shewn himself to be, and we therefore look forward, with the fullest confidence, to your administration, as holding out the hope of every indulgence being shewn us where we may err in our new characters, lending assistance to carry into effect the patriotic and liberal views of the highly respected nobleman who is about to leave us, and originating such other measures as may tend to elevate the natives of Bombay in the scale of the human species.

Again, Right Hon'ble Sir, we beg to tender you our warmest thanks and gratitude for this valuable token of respect, and to solicit the favor of your assuring your brother of our unfeigned and unabated affection towards him."

It will be interesting to our readers to know that Lord Clare kindly offered to be the bearer of the above address to the Right Hon'ble Charles Grant, which offer the Native Gentlemen present thankfully accepted.

Having taken their leave of Sir Robert Grant, the Native Gentlemen proceeded to a meeting at the Native Education Society's Rooms, which, pursuant to the Notice in the Papers, took place at 1 o'Clock The following account of its proceedings has been forwarded to us for publication.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY 1835.

At a Meeting held at the Rooms of the Native Education Society, present, the following European and Native Gentlemen.

EUROPEANS.	NATIVES.
James Farish Esq. (in the Chair)	Framjee Cowasjee Esq.
Sir Charles Malcolm	Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy Esq
J. Wedderburn Esq.	Bomanjee Hormusjee Esq
The Venerable Archd. Carr.	Jugonath Sunkerset Esq.
John Warden Esq.	Manuckjee Cursetjee.
Dr. Smyttan.	Cazee Goodboodeen Sahib
John Vaupell Esq.	Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba Esq.
The Rev. Mr. Stevenson	Mahomed Syed Rogay.
Dr. Heddle.	Curseljee Jamsetjee
The Rev. Mr. Fletcher	Ball Gungadher Shastree
The Rev. Mr Jeffreys	Dadabhoy Pestonjee Esq.
Lieut. G. Pope.	

With many others.

The Chairman mentioned, that unavoidable circumstances having required the alteration of the hour of meeting to 1 o'Clock, He had been requested to state, that Mr. Ironside and several other Gentlemen, who feel a warm interest in the subject of the present meeting, had been prevented by public engagements from attending it. He observed that the meeting was now assembled, on the approaching departure of the Earl of Clare to his native land, to testify their sense of the uniform efforts of his Lordship to promote the improvement of the native character, by prepetuating his name among the people whose

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best] interests he had kept in view throughout his government.

With this object, and for the establishment of some foundation to bear His Lordship's name, there had already been raised since the subject had been engaging the attention of those who were interested in it.

By the native community about Rs. 12,000, and by the European 4,750.

After the discussion of different modes of effecting the object proposed, the meeting resolved.

1st. That the funds raised shall be appropriated, according to the Rules of the Institution, in establishing scholarships in the Native Education Society's Schools at Bombay, to hand down to posterity the name under which the natives of India were first admitted to the high privilege of the office of Justice of the Peace, and to commemorate The Earl of Clare as the nobleman under whose auspices the Elphinstone College was finally established and liberally endowed, as well as the munificent Patron generally of native Education.

2nd That the amount subscribed shall be made over to the Native Education Society accordingly, and that the Committee of that Institution be requested to collect the same.

3rd That the following Gentlemen be nominated a Deputation to request. His Lordship to allow the Scholarships now instituted, to bear the name of "Lord Clare's Scholarships."

James Farish Esq.	Jemsetjee Jeejeebhy Esq.
Venerable Archdeacon Carr.	Jugonath Sunkerset Esq.
	Framjee Cawsjee Esq.
G. [illegible] Anderson Esq.	Bomanjee Hormasjee Esq.
Jo[illegible]ardon Esq.	Mahomed Ibrahim
[illegible] G. Pope.	Muckba, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.		SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	131		130½
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, *a* 1st class,	109½		109
Do. No. 321, *a* 1040. 2nd class....	107		106¾
Do. 1041, *a* 1040, 3rd class,.....			
Second five per cent Loan.....	109½	*at*	109
Third five per cent Loan.....	109¾		109½
Bills on England.....	2s.		2s.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	107¼		107⅛
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101¼		101¼
Canton Bills,.....	210½		210
Spanish dollars per 100, ...	221½		221½
Sovereign each,.....	11		10⅝

HIGH WATER TABLE.

Feb. 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 21st Saturday.....	7 17	7 55
" 22nd Sunday.....	8 13	8 41
" 23rd Monday.....	9 9	9 40
" 24th Tuesday.....	10 6	10 23

To Correspondents.

"FUATIVE" No, nor would we advise him.

"A CONSTANT READER" will find, from our Columns of to day, that the subject of his letter has been anticipated.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY, 1835.

THE shipping arrivals since our last are: H. M. Brig *Algerine*, Lieut. Gaitskell in charge, from England 6th Sept. last, touched at Santa Cruz Teneriffe, on the 23rd Sept.,—at the Cape of good Hope on 26th Nov., and Trincomalee on 29th Jany. last, H. M. Brig *Zebra* from Trincomalee on 31st Jany: Barque *Mary* from Liverpool 16th Sept.—and the Brig *Anacreon*, from Bourdeaux, 7th October:—the passengers by these vessels are:—

Per Mary.—Mr. and Mrs. Latham, H. M. 6th Regt., and Mrs. Campbell.

Per Anacreon.—One European.

WE understand, that letters have been received here from Tabreez from one of the detachment lately sent there, which give some accounts of the movements in that quarter. The people are said to appear very well disposed towards the English. The Troops are poor, and ill paid, and they refuse to march until all arrears are paid up. Two regiments which had been ordered for the relief of Khorasan, had actually refused to march until the pay of the previous four years, which had been then due to them, should be paid up. Sir H. Bethune was busy drilling the men, and endeavouring to drive them out of their discontent. He is much respected by the Persians, and is full of fire and zeal for the service. The Prince Royal had the gout, grows fatter and fatter daily, and gives himself little trouble how the world goes. He takes little or no interest in the army, or its movements, being, like all the grandees of his country, too fond of his ease, pipe, and women.

Baka Khan of Shapoor, who had come robbing and remained Royal in the precints of Shiraz, found himself placed in rather an uncomfortable predicament, as a considerable force had been ordered out to chastise him for his presumption, he, at the same time, being in not the best plight in regard to what are termed the *sinews* of war. Every turbaned desperado who can muster, whether thro' fear or favor, some half a dozen followers, takes the title of chief,—makes his sword his patent, proclaims his pretensions,—if not to the throne,—at least to form a part of the *tail* of it, and thus scours the country, making such exactions as he pleases.

It will be seen by our Extracts from the Durpun of yesterday that, at the meeting held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Native Education Society for the purpose of establishing a scholarship to perpetuate Lord Clare's name in this Presidency, the subscriptions were very handsome, being Rs. 12,000 by the Native, and Rs. 4,750 by the European Gentlemen present. We have not yet been informed who the subscribers are, but shall endeavour to learn by the time of our next publication.

We refer to our Extracts for an account of the proceedings and resolutions.

THE neighbourhood of Market Street was thrown into alarm in the middle of the night of Monday last from a loud splashing of water having been heard by some persons residing near a well in the vicinity—the people immediately repaired to the spot, and Hooks and Ropes being obtained, a Body was soon got out, which was found to be that of a Parsee Boy of 18 or 20 years of age, who resided at a little distance. We hope this accident has not arisen through the want of a proper fence around the Well. The Police Magistrate has, we believe, taken much trouble in endeavouring to have all the Wells in the Island properly fenced in, for which he deserves much credit, but we think it ought to be made a rule that, in every instance where a body is found in a well, a report be made to the Police Magistrate as to the state of the fence around it, and, where it is found the order to build fences around the wells has been neglected, the parties ought to be severely fined or otherwise punished.

IN our paper of the 13th inst., we alluded to the remains of a person, who had been missing from Bombay, having been found under suspicious circumstances on a Hill near Worlee. A strict enquiry has since been made, and a verdict found of "wilful murder" against some person or persons unknown. It is to be hoped that the enquiries will be persevered in, and that the perpetrators of the deed will, sooner or later, be brought to the punishment they justly merit.

A report has reached us that a General Court Martial was convened yesterday morning, for the purpose of investigating charges against two Midshipmen of the Indian Navy for certain conduct on board H. M. Sloop *Rose*, while laying in Bombay Harbour.

OUR readers will recollect that an order was, some time ago, promulgated by the Government declaring that no Batta allowance was to be given to the officers who had served at Rangoon, and that such of the officers as had received the same, were to pay the amount back to the treasury. This order struck all who heard it as being at least, oppressive, in so far as many of the parties who had drawn their allowance, had spent it, and had not the means to enable them to re-fund it, and it would appear the Court of Directors have viewed it in the same light, as an order has come out, the other day, to the Government here, acknowledging the right of the officers to Batta, and directing the sums they had paid, or which had been retained out of their pay, to be paid back to them. This will, we have no doubt, gladden the heart of all parties interested in the matter.

WE understand that a reaction took place at Goa, on the 10th inst. and the chiefs, who caused the disturbance of the 1st, were taken into custody, and Don Manoel de Portugal, who was at the head of the insurgents, obtained passports to leave the country. On this occasion the Counsellors of the Prefecture, Joaquim Manoel Correa da Silvo e Gama, D. Jose Maria de Castro e Almeida, and Antonio Joze de Mello, having resumed charge of their offices, issued the following

PROCLAMATION:

MOST illustrious Military Governor,—Brave Troops of this Garrison, Officers and Soldiers of all Arms—Municipal Bodies—Public employe's, and worthy inhabitants of this excellent portion of the Lusitanian Monarchy.

The Prefecture exults with you in the annihilation and ruin of the disorganizing and subversive faction, which, since the unfortunate night of the 1st instant, has consigned the country to the fate of undescribable evils, the constitutional Charter being disregarded,—the citizens oppressed—and their liberty threatened; in a word the rule of the law slighted and inactive.—Now, however, that that order has been established, it is our first duty to call back the Most Excellent Prefect of these states to the legal administration of the Government, and to restore the free exercise of the justiciary power, and in order this laudable end may be obtained, with the least possible delay and the effects of anarchy removed, the Prefecture has convoked the Municipal corporations for the 13th instant, for the purpose that they may, along with you, deliberate on the fit and ready way of forwarding a deputation to the Most Excellent Prefect, inviting him to return to our bosom and reassume the direction of public affairs, which belongs to him, and provide for the security and interests of the faithful Inhabitants of this state. The factions and those suspected of being so, have been seized, or have fled from the country to avoid the Law. Nothing therefore remains for you to do towards the accomplishment of your generous efforts to obey the Queen and the Charter, but to give a further proof of your noble conduct by keeping yourselves peaceable in this dangerous crisis. Moderation and obedience to the laws and to your Superiors is the best device of the Military. Be sure that factions will be made over to be dealt with in conformity with the laws, and what belongs to us is, to maintain public tranquility, and protect our worthy fellow citizens. The Prefecture, which has, amongst its members, your Brothers in Arms, who have been your companions for upwards of 40 years, recommend to you moderation and generosity—and that you will have the Charter and Laws to act according to their spirits. And you may also be confident of the good faith and honor, by which it is guided in its resolutions.

ON the 13th instant there was a general assembly held at the Government House, consisting of an immense number of the people, of Military Officers, of the principal corporations—and other public functionaries, who all declared unanimously that they regarded with indignation and honor the rebellious act, which had been committed on the 1st instant by a handful of bad men—and demanded the return of His Excellency the Prefect—having nominated afterwards a deputation of five of the most distinguished persons of the country to come to Bombay and beg of His Excellency to return—for which purpose the existing members of the prefecture in Goa, had ordered a Frigate to be got ready, in which the members of the deputation were to embark for Bombay. We therefore hope that all their differences have seen an end, and that Senhor Peres will return to his Government with the intention of securing to himself, by just and wise measures, the cordial co-operation and assistance of the most influential in the country, as well as the good feeling and affections of all.

BY letters received from Guzerat of the 12th inst. we learn that an outrage had been committed on a small detachment of the Company's Troops by the Natives in the pay of the Rajah of Ahmednuggur in Guzerat. The detachment, headed by a European Officer, had been stationed somewhere in the neighbourhood, when these miscreants, who had been then engaged in burning five of the late Rajah's wives, commenced firing on the detatchment without any provocation. The Officer sent for re-inforcements, and we have little doubt succeeded in dispersing them. We regret to add that the Officer received a Matchlock ball in his side, but it is hoped the wound will not be attended with any serious consequences.

Immediately the report of this proceeding had reached the ear of Government, orders were forwarded for dispatching a party of Cavalry and Infantry, and two Guns for the purpose of destroying the place.

CALCUTTA.

Serious apprehensions are entertained for the Bark *Ediua*, Captain Norris, which left Calcutta on the 28th October, and the Pilot on the 2d November last, for Singapore and China; as she had not arrived at Singapore when the *Emily Jane* left the island on the 16th January, and there were no accounts of her in the Straits. The *Ediua* was a new vessel, built at Rangoon, and had on board 280 Chests of Opium. It will be remembered that there was a severe gale in the Bay between the 4th and 7th of November, and also a violent gale in Ceylon, which extended far to the Southward and Eastward, between the 27th and 30th of that month.

A fatal accident occurred during the last holidays. Two brothers were shooting in the neighborhood of Ishapoor, and one of them (by some cruel misadventure, the nature of which we do not know) lodged the contents of his gun in the body of his companion and killed him on the spot. The deceased gentleman we are informed, is Mr. Sheridan, a School master at Ishapoor.

We copy from a contemporary a report of the proceedings at the Town Hall on Wednesday (four o'clock was too late an hour for us to give any account of it on the same day), relative to the proposed Statue of Lord William Bentinck. The meeting went off tamely, and over in a quarter of an hour, because there could be no opposition, the invitation being addressed to the Subscribers only and not to the public. The withdrawal of the restriction as to the amount receivable from each Subscriber, was a thing of course, foreseen from the first by all who considered the nature of the object, Statues of marble are costly things, and should not lightly be voted to public men; but when they are voted, there should be nothing niggard in the execution. If a public man deserves to live to future ages, posterity should have a guarantee that the features and the figure they see before them are the truest image of the original man. The third resolution was a very proper one, that any surplus in the subscriptions should be thrown into the "Lady William Bentinck Charity Fund."

A meeting is invited at the Town Hall this afternoon at three o'clock, to petition the Government for the establishment of a Retiring Fund for their Uncovenanted Servants. If the parties interested ask no more then to be put on a footing with the Uncovenanted Servants of Government at Bomday, where an Institution of the kind has been some time established under the name of the Warden Fund, we cannot anticipate a refusal. Hitherto, if we are not mistaken, they have solicited better terms, under an impression that the average duration of life is shorter in Bengal than in the other presidencies; whereas the contrary has been proved to be the fact, as regards Europeans at least, both by the results of life-insurance policies in the Oriental, and by the Military returns of a long period.

The voice of the *Canton Register* "is still for war," as it always has been, with the Chinese. Nothing short of absolute submission to all the *pretensions*, resonable and unreasonable, of the war party among the British traders at Canton will be accepted by our contemporary as the alternative. We have copied two articles from that journal to-day, which the *rights* of FREE TRADE are set forth in most unqualified terms, and it is broadly laid down that we have every right to go where we like, to trade where we may fancy (like the Chinese) to call *barbarous*, because "barbarism must vanish before civilization." And because, in the idea of our contemporary, it must have been the intention of the Creator to "connect the means with the end by the *shortest* process," therefore it is quite justifiable and even a sort of duty to cut the Gordian knot of ceremonious negociation, and to force the Chinese Government to open wide all the gates of their empire to foreigners, and to treat them as civilly and as hospitably as they are treated in the most free countries.

It is rather difficult to define the *rights* of nations for there never was a settled boundary to them. But, according to our brother Editor, nations have no right at all,—not even independance of foreign dominion, if that dominion should be "the *shortest* process" to civilize them, or rather to make them succumb to the wishes of other nations more powerful than themselves. This is the old story—"might is right"—and we shall not deny that it has been very often acted upon, though not quite ostensibly, by Great Britain as well as by other States. We cannot, however, admit the assertion that our right to colonize the waste lands of Australia is founded on the principle "that barbarism must vanish before civilization." It is founded upon the fact of those lands having neither occupant nor owner. It is not true that the wandering savages, who range over that continent have been "driven from their *indesputable homes* by the settlements we have formed among them. If they had fixed themselves any where, their settlement would have been respected; but their feeble numbers could have no more exclusive right to the whole continent, than we to the waters of the boundless.

While every body is looking out anxiously for the *Forbes*, and conjuring up all sorts of disasters to account for the long delay—we will remind those who fear that the cause of steam may suffer from this disappointment, that Captain Young, of the Ship *Fergusson*, has just taken his departure for England, with a full determination—having carried his point to prevent the remnant of the old steam fund from further misappropriation—to fit out a steam ship of 1000 tons soon after his return home, for the passage round the Cape. We have his parting word for it, and were requested to make it known that he considered himself quite certain of carrying his design into execution.

But while the Captain is resting his hopes of success upon the improved contrivances for applying the power of steam, and a better knowledge of the circumstances in which it may be applied with most efficiency and economy, we hear of inventions of new powers by which steam is to be superseded altogether. The Earl of Dundonald,—if not one of the most ingenious men of the age, one of the most zealous schemers in mechanical contrivances, and as prolific of them perhaps as the famed Marquis of Worcester—has declared his intention to take out a patent for propelling vessels by [illegible] obtained from the agitation of quicksilver by the motion of the sea, which is to furnish at the same time a pressure and a vacuum, and this pressure is to work a revolting engine requiring no crank and having no external appearance. The idea is undoubtedly very ingenious—40 tons of quicksilver are expected to give the power of a pair of 100 horse steam engines, and no fuel is required. We have copied an account of the scheme from the *Hurkaru*, which obtained it from the evidence lately given before the Steam Navigation Committee in the House of Commons.

LORD DUNDONALD'S NEW POWER.

(From his evidence before the Committee on Steam Navigation.)

Having reflected a good deal on these matters, on the expense and difficulty of navigating to India by steam, on account of the vast space required for the usual machinery, actuated by combustible matter, it occured to me that a substitute for steam might be obtained, and I will briefly mention to the Committee the principle upon which it is founded. I think the mind will at once assent to, or deny the practicability of my plan. If it is practicable it will restore to such vessels, so navigated to India, 950 out of the 1,000 tons now required for engines and fuel; which 950 tons, multiplied by the value of the tonnage, will give the profit arising from the additional space restored to the vessel; and this, added to 14,000l. a year not spent in coals, will be the amount of the saving. The principle of my new mode of propelling is contained in this paper, which I beg to leave to deliver to the Committee. It is briefly this. We know that the equilibrium of heavy fluids can be deranged; and we also know, that a vessel floating upon the surface of an agitated sea gives occasion to such derangement of equilibrium. Hence it presented itself to my mind that the employment of quicksilver (one cubic foot of which is equal in weight to 13 cubic feet of water) might be employed to produce power by exhausting air from one vessel and compressing air in another; thus forming an atmospheric plenum and a vacuum, which will produce the same effect as the plenum and vacuum formed by the generation of steam and its condensation. I am aware that this means of propelling is unfit in smooth water; but I am quite confident, from having navigated for many years, that the occasion is rare indeed when the ocean is smooth and that there are few cases in which one atmosphere cannot be got from the motion of a vessel, (and at times many atmospheres.)

Air, so compressed, can also be expended and condensed by the ordinary and well known means by which atmospheric engines have heretofore been worked; these engines, indeed, have not hitherto been successful, on account of the magnitude of the pump required to compress the air, and the force necessary to urge it; but in this case, the atmospheric air being compressed and dilated by the quicksilver, may be expended

(Continued after the Poetry.)

POETRY.

WRITTEN AT KUNDALLAH, ON A JOURNEY FROM POONAH TO BOMBAY, IN MAY, 1834.

It was on a beautiful morning in the month of May,
When I arrived near the small village of Kundallah,
situated at the top of the Bhore Ghauts. That bright
luminary of day, the Sun, was just appearing in glorious refulgence behind a distant precipice, and hill
and dale, woodland and stream, were alike tinged with
his golden rays. Birds of various song and plumage,
were chanting forth their sweetest notes, which were
again echoed and reechoed amid the surrounding hills.
The scene was indeed lovely to behold; and I exclaimed aloud with the Scotish Bard,

" Here, heart struck grief, might Heavenward stretch its scan!
And injur'd with, forget, and pardon man!"

Wild hills of the Deccan, again I behold ye!
Again are your charms all expos'd to my sight!
But never, since fate as an exile enroll'd me,
Have I gaz'd on your summits with so much delight.

Though unlike the scenes I have trod in my youth,
In the land of my fathers, with rapture and glee;
Though I sigh for those scenes of affection and truth
Yet still, ye green hills, thou art dear unto me!

How delightful those wood-cover'd glens they appear,
Where the note of each wild-bird loud echoes around;
And you glossy stream I am now drawing near,
How soothing to me, is its murmuring sound!

But yet, ye wild scenes, tho' I hail with joy;
Though I gaze with delight on green woody dale;
There's a spot I have trod when a wandering boy
More dear than these rude hills, or you grassy vale.

And when I revisit that dear spot of earth
I'll tell how thy beauties enraptur'd my breast;
And though far away,—on the land of my birth,
I shall see thee in dreams on the couch of my rest!

G. T. ALLEN.

Continued from third page.

and condensed in the usual way by a very small proportion of fuel; but it is not necessary to use fuel at all, because double the number of receivers will perform the same office. I have said that I am aware that the same observations will be made in relation to this power, that would present themselves to our minds were we not familiarized with the transit by sails; and that it may be argued that if the sea is smooth, my apparatus, will be of no effect (when the air is calm, sails too are useless); but the sea is much more rarely smooth than the atmosphere is calm; and if my propelling apparatus, singly, is not considered worthy of confidence, at least, it may be used as an auxiliary to save coals on such occasions as present themselves by the agitation of the vessel. I myself firmly believe that no power that could be produced by steam for any length of time in a vessel, would enable a passage across the ocean to be performed so quickly as by this compression of atmospheric air. If the vessel is, for instance, of 1,400 tons burthen, the hull is generally estimated to weigh about the same amount. Seven and a half tons of quicksilver, moved at the rate of 220 feet per minute, is equal to 100 horses power. A horse power of an engine is estimated to 33,000lbs. lifted one foot high per minute, and the force necessary to produce this (or an effect which is equivalent to it,) is called the force of a horse. Thus 33,000lbs. weight, divided by the velocity, will give, at all speeds, the comparative power. Thus 150 pounds moved at the rate of 220 feet a minute, is equivalent to the quantity before stated, moved one foot high. Seven and a half tons pressure of quicksilver, therefore is equal to the effective power of a 100 horse engine elevating 15,000 pounds of water to the height of 220 feet; consequently 15 tons pressure would be required to perform the office of two 100 horse engines; to this add the quantity of quicksilver necessarily contained in the channels connecting the reservoirs, and the whole may be considered as 20 tons, which is proposed to be doubled in amount, in order to provide sufficient compressing power when the sea is comparatively smooth. These 40 tons will scarcely have a perceptible effect upon the motion of a vessel, weighing and containing about 2,800 tons; and those who have seen the facility with which large vessels toss about the enormous weight they contain upon the face of the ocean well know how readily the requisite quantity of quicksilver will be moved from side to side, moderating in as much as it can affect, the unpleasant and injurious vibration of the vessel; they will be perfectly persuaded too, that an absence of rolling waves will not occasion often an absence of power. Vessels filled with the quicksilver aparatus might be provided with sails of the usual kind; there would be no smoke nor any fire, and there need be no indication from their external appearance that they are equipped in any other manner than as sailing vessels. I do not think that I have any thing further to say upon this subject.

2357. Will your Lordship explain the manner in which the use of the paddles is to be superseded: what is the price of a ton of quicksilver? It is 200l. a ton, or somewhat less (about 1s. 10d. a pound). When you consider the vast consumption of fuel by two hundred horse engines; that 14,000l. worth of coals are consumed in a twelve month; and that the whole quantity of quicksilver required to propel for ever will not exceed eight or nine month's cost or coals, the benefit is important. As to the method of propelling without paddle-wheels, I should be happy to lay it before the Committee, were my patent right secured.

2358. There would be no diminution of the quicksilver, would there?—There would be no sensible diminution, because the air contained in the cases would still continue to be confined.

2359. Would it require a crank and paddle-wheel, and all the other apparatus of a steam engine?—My revolving engine requires no crank, and has no external apparatus; the paddle shaft goes right through the engine.

2360. Each compression, or each vacuum formed, would correspond with each roll of the vessel, would it not?—Yes, it would.

2361. In that sea where you have the long-rolls of the sea, what number of rolls do you suppose you have in a minute?—In a 38 gun frigate, three and a half rolls, that it to say, three double rolls and a half, on a long swell.

2362. How many times would the paddle go round in a minute. in the places where there the smallest number of seas?—That depends upon the number or size of the reservoirs; I hold the reservoirs ought to be at least double the capacity of the engines. We shall say an engine will contain five cubic feet.

2363. Seven revolutions of the paddle is the utmost you expect, is it not?—I beg pardon I can make a hundred out of seven half rolls.

2364. Will you explain that, if you please?—Because I pump a plenum and a vacuum. The Committee is aware that all the money in the country is stamped by vacuum. The great engine at the Mint, which is employed to pump out the atmospheric air, forming a vacuum chamber, makes 20 strokes a minute. whilst the small pneumatic engines make a hundred.

2365. There is no peculiarity in having a vacuum, as every common condensing steam engine presumes a vacuum?—Yes, a vacuum, by condensation; but I speak of an air vacuum, and of the working of engines by cold atmospheric air.

2366. Supposing the number of rolls, or the number of courses of power, be 7; how could you promote, without a diminution of the power, more than that number of revolutions of the paddle?—I am afraid it is difficult to explain the question that is asked; however, I will endeavour to do so. The Committee will observe my compressors of quicksilver are four, each pair being double the capacity of the engine; and if the roll is 7, the motion of the engine may be 14, and the compression of the air may be equivalent; but I can have three times the number of compressors, of three times the capacity of my cylinder, and therefore 7 rolls may occasion 34 or 44, or any other number.—*Hurkaru.*

The following is an extract of a letter received yesterday from Benares and bearing date 31st January:—

'Sir Charles Metcalfe arrived on the 29, dined that evening with our commissioner, and started yesterday morning for Allahabad. He looks stout and well, and the bracing cold among the Hazareebag Hills has given him a fine jolly English complexion. The weather here has been remarkably cold during the month, and about the middle of it we had hoar frost for 8 or 10 mornings. Though now warmer it is delightful. Our Ice pits are almost filled, and we trust under the good management of our President of the Ice Committee, to have a supply all the year round as was last year.

The lovers of Antiquarian researches may expect a treat some of these days from the discoveries making by Capt. Grant and Lieut. Cunningham of the Engineers, who are digging into a very old building or mound about 3 miles to the east of Benares, called the Sarnath. It is a solid building 115 feet high, and 40 or 50 feet in diameter. It is faced with stone half way and carved with lotus flowers and other ornaments. The upper half is of bricks in a very decayed state. It is evidently a Booth temple, but no one here can give any, it is supposed to be some thousand years old. They are running a shaft from the top downwards through the centre of the building, and a few days ago, when about 12 feet down, a stone was found about 3 feet by one, with an inscription of 3 lines or rows of letters, deeply cut into it, and neatly formed. As yet none of the learned Pandits of Benares can decypher it. Some of the letters resemble the Sanscrit characters.'—*Englishman.*

MEERUTT.

We have heard a report that some change is contemplated with regard to the Military Courts of Request—that Plaintiffs preferring false complaints are to be liable to some punishment, and that the decisions of the Courts are no longer to be final, but subject to supervision authority. One thing is certain, that any change must be for the better: as these Courts are now constituted, they appear formed merely to give the native an opportunity of extorting money from Europeans. The native knows that he has nothing to lose, not even a character, as he is seldom troubled with so superfluous a commodity; and on the other hand that he may possibly be a gainer. Should however his well laid plans prove abortive, he retires unscathed either in person or reputation; and has moreover the satisfaction of being compassionated by his sympathising fellow countrymen, as a unlucky individual who having engaged in a speculation, failed of the success he had deserved.—*Meerutt Observer, Feb. 5.*

EMILY WARBURTON OR THE BUSHRANGER.

A Tale of Eastern Australia, by AUGUSTUS.

How few of those connexions made in early life, do we now find in the circle of our acquaintances. Of those to whom we were endeared by the sacred ties of friendship, with whom our joys and our sorrows, were so intimately blended, as to have become almost a part of our existence; some have risen, and others have gradually sunk, below that course we are now pursuing; others try the desperate adventure of distant climates; some of those are by a concurrence of fortuitous events made wealthy, and return thus enriched to their native soil bankrupts in health; others fail in their impendent speculation; folly does the work of time, and they sink into obscurity. Perchance a few may be recognized as those engaged in the feverish strife of politics, while others have been commemorated, as having fallen in the cause of liberty and glory. We diverge like lines emanating from the same point, pursuing similar directions, but seldom uniting. Our permanent connexions are generally formed at a later period in life, and, though deep, have not that intenseness which the careless days of youthful innocence cast around them.

I well remember poor Emily Warburton, once the pride of an indulgent Father, and the prettiest girl in the Upper District of Hunter's River: for I was the companion of her youthful recreations; and though the rude, and boisterous School-boy would declare, that Emily Warburton, had a Sweetheart, and rather synonomously add, that I generally contrived to catch her at Blindman's Buff in order to obtain the forfeit of a Kiss, still Emily preferred me, as an assistant to her own studies, and as her partner in the merry dance, on the verdant plain.

Happy were the days, when, hand in hand, we were wont to ramble through our native woods and half cultivated fields. Many, very many have been the embittered scenes, through which I have subsequently passed "of moving accidents, by flood, and field," and it is not without an emotion, that few retrospections are now capable of producing, that I can look back on the scenes of my youthful days, and think of those places in which I passed most of my early career.

My School boy's recreations were however, now at an end; and upon consulting with my parents, I discovered they were not averse to my embracing a seafaring profession; preparations for my proceeding to sea, were accordingly commenced, and I soon after left the parental roof.

* * * * * * *

Four years had now elapsed, since I first embarked, and I was again seated at my Father's hearth, and under his domicile, not only reinstabilished my health, but also received in some degree a compensation for the hardships previously undergone. * * * * * *

Emily was now in her sixteenth year, and of a delicate—yet finely formed figure.—She had a large black and *espiegle* looking eye, which seemed as though it had never been made to weep, and the delicately chisseled oval of her cheek, appeared so bright and glowing, that love might have spread his couch of roses there, nearly covered by a profusion of dark brown hair, and confining some luxuriant and straggling ringlets, might be seen a pretty hand, and taper fingers, pink tipped like opening rose buds, and a little *jupon retrousse*, gave glimpses of a foot and ancle, which did no shame to the light and fair figure of Emily.

Such was Emily Warburton when I again arrived at her residence, and once more became an inmate under her Father's roof. But yet Emily was unhappy; too frequently a shade of disquietude might be seen passing over the clear polished forehead of the lovely Girl; and often, when taking the privilege of an early associate, added perhaps by the emboldened feelings I had unconsciously assumed, consequent to being initiated into the seaman's profession, have I entered suddenly into her presence, and discovered her long dark eye-lashes glittering with tears.

All my strenuous endeavours to discover the source of her secret sorrow were futile, and Emily, who had hitherto been so confiding, now gradually became more reserved, as she discovered my wish to become possessed of any secret that might relate to her.

The residence of Mr. Warburton was situated in a valley, through which the stream known as Dart Brook winds its way, this joined by the Kingdom Ponds rising in the adjacent hills, discharge themselves into the River Hunter; the valley is bounded to the Eastward by Salisbury Crags, and on the sides by continued ridges of lofty hills, or rather mountains, presenting to the beholder, that peculiar rich and glowing hue, in which New South Wales is not surpassed by any country in the world: the landscape was now illumined by a setting sun, whose golden tint touched with a bright hue, the more prominent projections of the mountains, upon whose sides, woods and thickets enjoying a congenial soil had run up; some of these mountains were peaked some broad crested—others rocky and precipitous, while the distant range of the Liverpool mountains, presented a tamer and more softened outline, and the sinuosities which separated them from each other and which were formed by winding ravines threw out a darkened shade, augmented the more by the rays of a setting sun.

The Upper district of Hunters river, was at this period, much disturbed by that hardened and ferocious set of men, known in this country by the designation of Bushrangers; men who, having been convicted by the offended laws of their country, and transported to this colony, in which our scene is laid, and not content with the mild treatment received from their respective masters, have thrown off the slight bond which held them to servitude, and, collecting in small bands, have soon become known as barbarous drepedators, and not unfrequently murderers.

At this period, the outer districts of the colony were not protected from the assaults of these robbers, by the mounted Police, (who have since entirely eradicated this evil,) and the only measures that could be adopted for the purpose of repelling them, was by collecting the settlers, under the command of the Magistrates, and constraining the invaders to seek a precatious existence in the hills, just described.

A respectable settler, named Beaucroft, had (at the period in which this narrative is continued) experienced severe ill-treatment, and robbery, from these desperadoes; and as this was the first instance of the Bushrangers having had the audacity to penetrate so far into the recesses of the district, immediate measures were adopted for their apprehension; and as this event is intimately connected with the fate of Emily Warburton, we trust that no apology can be considered requisite.

It was now June, and being to the Southward of the equator, winter; and though the thermometer is never so low as to discover the freezing point, still the foggy dampness arising from the lagoons, and the banks of the mountains, renders a midnight adventure, as regards comfort, anything but agreeable; but as an immediate pursuit after the offending robbers was indispensably necessary, our party consisting of nine persons had congregated at Capt. B———s,' the Magistrate of Invermain.

Behold us then, patient reader, comfortably seated round the hospitable hearth of the worthy Magistrate, in momentary expectation of receiving orders to remount. Capt. B. however, from private information received, from the Native chief, did not think it desirable to proceed before midnight.

Eventually the order was transmitted to us,—off we all started, accompanied by three of the aboriginal occupants as guides, and who quickly discovered the track of the retreating party.

We had now proceeded upwards of seventeen miles, and were fast verging towards the burning mountain,* when a light was discovered, burning somewhat brightly, and throwing its glare through the obscurity of the forest; orders were immediately issued to dismount, and proceed with the utmost caution.

We were now within fifty paces of the Bushrangers, but Captain B———considering it advisable in the first instance to hail them (as it was possible they might be unoffending strangers, proceeding to the runs† on Liverpool plains,) was now content to reconnoitre; their number consisted of eleven; one man was engaged in opening sundry parcels of linen, while another was employed in consigning those garments which he considered not suitable, or which might lead to a discovery, to the flames: two or three were apparently preparing a repast; one man was engaged with a fowling piece; and the remainder lounging or reclining about the fire.

"Look at that rascal overhauling Beaucroft's rigging," whispered Holder a shipmate of mine, and on a visit to my father, "by jingo, there goes another suit of sails never beat."

I wish our Captain would give the order to fire at the villians," returned I, "positively———what party is that?" roared out Captain B———in a voice that startled us all.

If a thunderbolt had fallen amongst them, it could not have produced a greater effect, four or five of the party no never immediately recovered. I well remember the attitude of the man, mentioned as having been engaged in opening the various articles purloined, dropping upon one knee, he deliberately pointed his gun to the spot at which Holder and myself were standing.

"Under the lee of this stump, any port in a storm," hurriedly exclaimed the sailor, dragging me behind the trunk of an old iron bark tree; the next moment the thunder of the guns broke upon the stillness of the night.

"Confound the fellow," ejaculated I, looking at the sleeve of my jacket, the side of which carried away, "he elevates his gun"

"As deliberately as if he was shooting kangaroos," interrupted Holder.

"Twere a pity to shoot him," returned I in an under tone, as I saw the fellow again loading with the greatest *sang froid* imaginable; a glance however at my coat convinced me, that it was no 'foretaste to happiness divine.'

"Steady ——— so ——— ho ———," whispered the sailor as he saw me point my Rifle.

A slight trembling thrilled through my frame—it was but momentary. The Bushranger started with a bound to his feet, a futile attempt was made to raise his gun—and he fell dead.

"Charge them," roared out the excited Magistrate, rushing in amongst the gang; the charge was made at a critical period, the Bushrangers fled in all directions, leaving three of their number dead on the spot.

One however, one disdained to fly, habited in a green dress which displayed to advantage his athletic, and symmetrical frame. I had remarked at the onset his inactivity, by only contenting himself with warding off many a blow that were dealt at him; he now stood leaning on his sword—his dark eyes were fixed with an unconscious gaze upon the fire, by whose flame the handsome and manly features of the stranger, though evidently pale by care and fatigue, were clearly perceptible: in his belt were placed two highly mounted pistols.

"And who the d———l may you be," said Holder, as he slightly tapped him on the shoulder, "faith, you stand as quietly there as my old vessel, the Portland, was wont to do when becalmed. A fine light craft too, muttered the young man as he drew himself back, running gear rove—standing rigging taut—royal yards rigged across, studding gear sung, and "well armed" too, as the papers say ——— a fine figure head for a ship." "But come," said the sailor in a louder tone, "cast loose your jaw tackles, and hoist your colours at the gaff-peak—shall we clap you down in the log, as a Pirate sailing under "Death's head and Cross bones."

"Who is your leader?" resumed, he in the green dress in a low and peculiar rich and deepened tone of voice. "To him I surrender myself,

"Strike your Colours and cease firing," responded the jolly sailor, "well come I dont much care about being your pilot, so let us get under weigh and then off we go—but I say," added, the mariner stopping rather abruptly, "I cant conceive that we shall be on the wrong tack, if we cast off your gun lashings, because there have been such manœuvres as coming athwart the wake———raking fore and aft and putting the tiller ropes into jeopardy, after your Enemy has cried peccavi."

The Bushranger, as if partly comprehending these nautical technicalities, immediately held his Sword and Pisto's for Holder's acceptance.

"I dont know whether or not I am obeying salinig orders," returned the young sailor, hesitatingly——keenly glancing at the same time at his prisoner's countenance, "just keep them, and you can surrender them to the Commander,—Aye here he' comes."

"You will see this man placed in safe custody at Mr. Warburton's lock house," ordered the Magistrate, "it is the most secure in the district, and see," added the speaker to the Constables, "immediate measures are taken for sending him under safe custody to Sydney."—*Meerutt Observer, Jan. 29.*

(To be Continued.)

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* Called by the natives Wingen, signifying a place of constant burning. It was discovered fortuitously in 1829.

† Runs, technical expression peculiar to New South Wales; the meaning is, persons who have not sufficient ground to feed their own cattle, have them taken to the outer stations, not yet populated. The cattle then enjoy excellent pastures, and rarely leave their limits. This in course of time is called a run.

AVA.

THE ADDRESS OF THE NATIVE MERCHANTS OF INDIA TRADING TO AND RESIDING IN THE BURMAN EMPIRE.

To COLONEL H. BURNEY, *British Resident at Ava, &c. &c. &c.*

SIR,—Being impressed with feelings of gratitude for the kind and ready assistance and protection which you have rendered to us on many occasions, we hear of your intended departure from this country with deep regret, and having had daily experience how much your local knowledge as well of the language as of the laws and customs of this country, not merely adds lustre to your natural talents, judgment and temper, but peculiarly fits you to fulfil the functions of the important office which you have so long filled in this country, we therefore hope that your successor may be blessed with similar abilities, and disposition to follow in your footsteps. In conclusion we pray that prosperity and comfort may always attend you.

We remain, Sir, your most obedient Servants,

Signed by the principal Merchants of India, at Rangoon.

TO COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, HAJI MAHOMED, AGA HUSSEIN, SAYED ALLY, AND OTHER NATIVE MERCHANTS OF INDIA, TRADING TO AND RESIDING IN THE BURMAN EMPIRE.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—I accept with much satisfaction your complimentary address, considering it as a token, that you return the kind feelings which I cherish towards you, and as a testimony that during my residence in this country I have endeavoured to discharge the duties of my station in such a manner as to promote the happiness of my fellow creatures.

I need scarcely add that I shall continue always to feel a most lively interest in your success and welfare.

I remain, very sincerely, your's,

(Signed) H. BURNEY, *Lieut.-Col. Bengal Hurkaru.*] *British Resident in Ava.*

EUROPE.

FURTHER FAILURES IN THE CITY.

The alarm among the mercantile and monied interests in the city, and which had in a great measure subsided, was again strongly excited among all classes connected with trade in London yesterday, occasioned by the failure of a mercantile firm, the principal partner of which has held the highest post in a celebrated establishment. It transpired late in the afternoon that Mr. Raikes, the Governor of the Bank of England, had resigned, or, which amounts to the same thing, that he had intimated to his colleagues an intention to disqualify, which of course he was permitted to do, though, as the Bank books still remain shut for the dividend, it could not be done in the regular way by the sale of stock. The incident was so wholly unexpected, no suspicion of the sort having previously existed, that it caused great alarm for the moment, both on the Exchange and in the money market, the general inference from it being that Mr. Raikes was deeply engaged in speculation, or involved in commercial difficulties. All that was positively known, however, during the hours of business was the fact of such disqualification having taken place. It subsequently became known that the firm of W. and T. Raikes and Co., of which the Governor of the Bank is a partner, had suspended payment; but not, it is supposed, to any very considerable amount, as the transactions of the house, although a very old and highly respectable one, had been very limited for some time past. While the present demand for capital exists both here and in the country, fears are indulged that when the failure is more generally known it will cause confidence to be decreased in the manufacturing districts; but it is very unlikely that the failure alluded to can by any possibility have any connection with the various branches in the different provincial towns connected with the great establishment over which the head of the firm noticed, has presided; therefore there is no cause for alarm beyond the fact that another mercantile concern in the city has been obliged to yield to the pressure of the times, and fears are entertained that other failures will take place. The causes which have involved the firm in its difficulties are as yet imperfectly known, but, relating as they do to a gentleman holding so high and important an office, there has necessarily been much conjecture afloat on the subject. The imputation of having engaged in speculative transactions has been made, as seldom fails to be the case on such occasions, but it is said to be without foundation. One of the first steps of the Bank Direction will necessarily be, that of declaring the chair vacant, when it will devolve in regular course on Mr. Pattrson, at present Deputy-Governor. Mr. William Ward, late member for the city, is next in succession for the vice-chair. Among Mr. Raikes's colleagues in the Bank parlour the event has caused, as might be anticipated, infinite regret and mortification. As before stated, the amount of liabilities of the above firm is not very extensive, and it is believed that in a few days it is likely a satisfactory adjustment of the affairs of the firm will be made. More than ordinary anxiety, it cannot be denied, prevails in the city among those interested in money matters, &c., through this unexpected circumstance, and fears are entertained that its effects will be important in the country. Two other failures were announced late yesterday afternoon in the city.—*Courier, Oct.* 3.

IRELAND.

The Cholera.—We have received most heart rending accounts of the ravages the cholera is making in the neighbourhood of Kilcummin. Entire families have been carried off, and the havoc has been so dreadful that the place is totally deserted. The greatest panic has been felt, and fear has even overcome moral courage and humanity. In Foghal, a village consisting of fifty families, a person died, and the panic created was so great, that all the inhabitants left the place, and suffered the body to continue disinterred for three days. The corn and potatoes are neglected, and as there is no person to look after any thing, the cattle are allowed to roam indiscriminately, and to destroy every thing. Nothing can be, we are informed, more distressing—the solitude, awe, and consternation gave the country the appearance of a place deserted or depopulated by the plague.—*Mayo Constitution.—Cour., Oct.* 6.

DON PEDRO.

The death of Don Pedro, which we announced in a second edition yesterday as having taken place on the 22d ult., had lost almost the whole of its political interest, by his previous abdication of the Regency; the results of which event, under the circumstances of incurable illness which produced it, were not likely to be much effected by the Emperor's bodily dissolution. Respecting the character of the deceased Prince, it has been, as was inevitable, painted in the most opposite and inconsistent colours. Don Pedro was not merely at the head of a party, but of party representing one of two principles, which during the chief period of his public life have divided eastern and western Europe into as many hostile powers, and society into separate camps. Pedro and Miguel have, therefore, been by the advocates of Despotic or Constitutional Government, as the case might be, visited with nearly an equal measure of abuse. They were, as it needed not Pedro's confession to inform us, alike shamefully neglected throughout their childhood, as to all that constitutes intellectual or moral culture—and were ushered into action with no better shield against extreme depravity, than that which was supplied to them by extreme and brutal ignorance. Yet Pedro is said by those who were familiar with him to have been born with dispositions worthy of higher treatment. Having no other example but that of arbitrary power, and the unrestrained abuse of it, ever before his eyes, it is no wonder if the unfortunate Prince grew up hasty, selfwilled, and over bearing, or that in his government of Brazil he should have furnished some proofs of such propensities, which outraged decency as well as justice, and in the end no doubt reacted with fatal mischief upon his own fortunes in that hemisphere. Time, however, and difficulty, and the harsh trials of his preceding career, had operated beneficially upon the above vices of his character. The Regent of Portugal, from the hour when he landed at Oporto manifested a praiseworthy advancement in the process of self-restraint. He was less violent, obstinate, and capricious than at any former period of his life; he listened to counsel—he endured remonstrance—he personally indulged no vindictive feelings—he showed a repugnance to shed the blood of criminals—active, indefatigable, brave to a fault—toil, danger, and privation, were shared by him with the meanest of his followers; nay, he seemed eager to engross them all himself. The cause of liberty in Portugal would have early sunk under even one day's suspension of his heroic efforts to protect it—efforts to the exhausting severity of which his iron frame at length gave away and left his work to be completed by different artists.

Our intelligence of yesterday goes no further than to state that Palmella had taken upon himself the formation of the Government, with the general good wishes of the people. The Duke of Palmella's genius we believe to be better adapted to the existing stage in the progress of affairs, than to any previous one, since the beginning of the civil contest. Crisis of actual violence and convulsion would hardly suit this distinguished statesman and diplomatist, so well, we conceive, as difficulties of another description. Judgment, rather than daring, is his *forte*. He can steer with skill and accuracy if the gale blow not too strong. We trust that no party or personal jealousy will prevent Cavalho from co-operating with the Premier of Portugal, and thus deprive the country of a vigorous and able Minister.—*Times, Oct.* 5.

REVOLUTIONS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

(*New Monthly Magazine for October.*)

The title of this paper may lead the reader to imagine that it is political—it is not—at least not exclusively. Its object is to bring before the eye a brief review of the wonderful change which has taken place in governments, institutions, manners, arts, science, and manufactures since the year 1800. The result of such a review, in itself by no means uninteresting, will be, in our opinion, a conviction that never was so much done, in the same space of time, since the world began, especially as those revolutions more particularly relate to, and affect Britain and British society.

Before we bring this inquiry to bear directly upon our own circumstances, and the position of our own country in the scale of European nations, it may be necessary to take a cursory view of other states, and the alterations which their characters and constitutions have undergone during the last thirty-four years.

In France, at the commencement of the century, there existed a Consular Government,—Bonnaparte being First Consul—a Government raised upon the ruins of a sad and memorable revolution; in 1802, Buonaparte became Consul for life: in 1804, Emperor; in 1808, he deprived the Pope, who crowned him, of his territories; in 1809, he divorced his wife; in 1810, he married Marie Louise. Between the commencement of his career and its close, he created three kingdoms, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wirtemberg. He made his brother Joseph, King of Spain; his brother Louis, King of Holland; his brother Jerome, King of Westphalia; his brother-in-law Murat, King of Naples; and his son-in-law Eugene, Viceroy of Italy.—Facts, astounding in themselves, not more strongly illustrative of the revolutions of the present century, as connected with France and its Emperor, than as exhibiting the *generality* of revolutions as to the other nations in which those family promotions were made.

Keeping our eye then upon France we see in 1814 the exiled and denounced Bourbons restored to their throne—Russian cossacks bivouac in the Champs Elysées, and English soldiers mount guard at the Tuileries—Buonaparte is banished to Elba—his family are dethroned and degraded—from Elba he escapes, returns to Paris, is again in the ascendant; reigns for his Hundred Days, and then, by a series of victories, crowned and consummated by that of Waterloo, is beaten down never to rise again; unable to escape, he makes a merit of surrendering to England, and for the sake of peace in Europe, is sent to St. Helena, where he dies. On his departure, the Bourbons again succeed; Louis XVIII. dies at a good old age in his palace; and is succeeded by Charles X. The son of the Duc de Berri, murdered before his infant's birth, is heir presumptive to the throne—a new revolution breaks out—Charles X. abdicates—his ministeres are tried and imprisoned for life—the throne is occupied by his nephew, as Citizen King of the French—the son of Buonaparte dies—the widow of the Duc de Berri is imprisoned—marries a second husband—has another child,—and France, altogether in the strictest alliance with England, her oldest and most inveterate enemy, is only kept from a new revolution, by the unflinching severity of the "liberal" King, who was forced upon the throne by the last one. All these events have occurred during this century.

In Portugal, after the measures of the French had driven the Prince Regent and his family to the Brazils, the English rescued that country from French tyranny. In 1821, the King (as he had then become by the death of his father) returned to his throne; in 1820, his eldest son, Don Pedro, having formally dissolved the union between Brazil and Portugal, caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor of Brazil; Don John VI. died in 1826, when Don Pedro claimed the crown of Portugal for his daughter, Donna Maria; Don Miguel, second son of Don John, claimed the throne as the law of the land and the decree of Lamego warranted. In the meantime, a revolution occurred in Brazil, and the Emperor took to flight—his son, a *child*, is now the Emperor. The struggle between the brothers is too familiar to need a word of remark; the claim of Don Pedro for his daughter is at present successful, and Donna Maria, a *child*, occupies the Portuguese throne.

Spain, on the renewal of the war in 1803, was compelled by France to take active measures against England; in 1804, she declared war against us; in 1805, Nelson, with his heart's-blood, bought us the glorious victory of Trafalgar, in which the Spanish fleet, combined with that of France, was destroyed; in 1808, Buonaparte threw off the mask as to Spanish affairs; Charles IV. abdicated, and Ferdinand VII. was proclaimed. At this period, Charles VI. having been induced to declare his abdication, a compulsory act, was also induced to throw himself for safety upon Buonaparte's kindness. Then it it was that Buonaparte invited Ferdinand to come and meet him on his road to Madrid—the King was deceived and went—he arrived at Vittoria, where he was surrounded by French troops, and where he received a letter from Buonaparte, addressed to him, *not as King*, but as Prince of Asturias, assuring him that he, Buonaparte, not only as *his* friend, but as the general protector and benefactor of Europe, was visiting Spain merely with a view to make such reforms as might be most agreeable to the popular feeling, and best tend to the pacification of the country.

Upon the receipt of this friendly communication, Ferdinand continued his journey to Bayonne, where he dined with his illustrious friend and patron; and, after dinner, heard from his Imperial host that he thought it good to fill the throne of Spain by placing one of his own brothers on it. Ferdinand found himself, in fact, a prisoner, and was shortly after compelled to renounce his crown at the desire of his father, expressed in the presence of Buonaparte himself, to whom that father had the day before sold his kingdom and his birth-right for a stipulated sum.

This compulsory step caused the patriotic revolution in Spain. Joseph Buonaparte arrived at Madrid to assume the regal power; but the inherent force of the nation was irresistible, and he was driven from his precarious dignity. Then came the Peninsular war, with all its glories, and its expenditure of blood and treasure. In 1814, Ferdinand returned to his country. He married four times; and by his last wife had one daughter, which daughter he proclaimed heir to the throne, to the exclusion of his brother, Don Carlos. This declaration he subsequently annulled, but, eventually, finally confirmed. Don Carlos, at his brother's death, asserted his claim to the sovereignty, with, as it is said, the support and concurrence of a great majority of the people. Foreign interference has hitherto thwarted the views of Don Carlos, whose consort, harassed by misfortunes, privations, and anxieties, has fallen a victim to persecution, and died in the parsonage-house of a village near Gosport. The success of the widow of Don Ferdinand has enabled her to proclaim her daughter as Queen of Spain, she herself assuming the title and character of Regent. By this revolution, for such it is, the Spanish throne is occupied *by a child*.

Belgium and Holland have been separated; Antwerp has been besieged by the French; the Prince of Saxe Coburg, widower of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, has been made King of the Belgians, and married a daughter of the occupier of the French throne. The affairs of Greece, which have been so long unsettled are as unsettled still; with this difference, that England has furnished her with a King, in the person of Prince Otho of Bavaria, whose revenue is derived from this country, that whose period domination is fortunately not to be calculated upon with any degree or certainty.

In Russia, after the murder of Paul, Alexander succeeded, and did not die without some suspicion of foul play. He was succeeded by his brother, Nicholas the First, whose elder brother, Constantine, with a most remarkable diffidence, or indifference to imperial sway, declined the throne in his favour.

It must be evident that, if the extent or pretensions of this paper would admit of our taking a review of the public affairs of all the nations in the world during the period to which it refers, it would exhibit a series of mutations calculated equally to justify our opinion of the eventfulness of the last thirty four years with those we have hastily touched. Our chief object is however, to look to results as relating to England herself.

In England, the circumstances connected with the succession have been complicated and extraordinary. 1820, George the Third died, having survived his fifth son, the Duke of Kent, six days. The Princess Charlotte died, with her infant, in 1817; Queen Charlotte in 1818; the Duchess of York in 1820; in 1821, Queen Caroline; 1827, the lamented Duke of York; in 1828 the Queen of Wirtemberg, Princess Royal of England; and in 1830, his late most Excellent Majesty. The present King has no surviving issue; and the crown devolves hereafter upon the daughter of his late Majesty's fifth son—*a Child*.

In 1814, the electorate of Hanover was erected in a kingdom, the crown of which belongs to the King of England, but is separated from it whenever a Queen governs this empire; consequently upon the accession of the Princess Victoria to the British throne, the Duke of Cumberland, as next heir to the crown, becomes King of Hanover—the Salic law, in that kingdom excluding females.

There are peculiarities of circumstance in this mortality of the royal family (which it would neither be right, nor, indeed, have we space to enter into them, even if it were), which render the course and order of these events very remarkable. Not less so have been the casualties by which the Ministers of the Crown and many eminent men have been removed from their stations during the period to which these observations refer. After the death of Pitt, avowedly, accelerated, if not actually caused, by his devotion to his country, how soon died his great opponent, Fox? Lord Grenville is dead: Perceval was murdered; Lord Liverpool stricken by a calamity which left his body living after the mind was dead; Windham and Huskisson, both victims of accidents; Canning prematurely lost; and Lord Londonderry fallen by his own hand. Nelson and Moore, and Abercrombie in battle; with a host of heroes equally deserving the tears and praises of their countrymen.*

Remember that such men as Thurlow, Erskine, Gifford, Lord Kenyon, Grattan, Curran, have lived and died within this century. In literature, and wit, and poetry, can we forget Sheridan, Murphy, Cumberland, Cowper, Byron, and Scott? in science, Banks and Davy; in art West, and Lawrence; on the stage, Siddons and Kemble. All these are gone,—faded from the scenes which they exalted and adorned. We mention but the very leaders, but taking every branch of art and science in calculation, the aggregate amount of loss within the last thirty-four years will, hereafter, when time and reflection shall have overcome jealousy and envy, be found vastly to exceed that which this country ever sustained during any other period of equal duration.†

But now let us look at things less questionable. In the present century, the bright career of the Duke of Wellington may be said to have been run; for although his services before and up to the capture of Seringapatam, in 1799, had raised his character and spread his fame, it was not in this century that his celebrated battle of Assaye was fought. From his arrival in Europe, until the year 1815, he gained that series of victories which have immortalised him. But that is not all that we have to illustrate our point; besides the glorious days of Oporto, Vimiera, Nive, Toulouse, St. Jean de Luz, the Pyrenees, and Waterloo, we are prepared to show that more general actions were fought, and more lives lost by the fortune of war from 1800 to 1815 than ever were fought in a period of ten times the same extent;—amongst them, Marengo, Alexandria, Austerlitz, Corunna, Aspern and Essling, Wagram, Barossa, Albuera, Borodino, Lutzen, Toplitz, Leipzic, Orthes, Ligny, besides others, amounting *to nearly two hundred general actions*. It has been only because Nelson at Trafalgar established the sovereignty of England on the seas that we have not to record equal triumphs of our navy to those which have graced our army.

But, then, let us see what has taken place in civil life. England has been united with Ireland; the test and corporation Acts have been repealed; thirty millions of taxes have been removed; the Roman Catholics have been emancipated; slavery has been abolished; Parliament has been reformed; the poor-laws have been changed; the constitution of the Church of Ireland has been altered; several Bishops have been reduced; the East India Company's privileges have been abrogated; the Bank has resumed cash payments; banknotes are now a legal tender; the game-laws have been repealed, since which time poaching has increased in a ten-fold degree; beer houses have been permitted in order to better the morals of the lower classes, which have produced drunkenness and all its evils to an unparalleled extent; for humanity's sake, forgery has been made punishable with transportation and not death, since which forgery has increased very much in the same ratio as drunkenness and poaching. It would, however, greatly exceed our limits, as we have already said, to enter into minute details of the wonderful alterations which have been worked during the century; we shall, therefore, select a few of those which strike the senses most forcibly, and which, from circumstances and localities, are most familiar, reserving to ourselves for some other opportunity a more elaborate working-out of our proposition.

During this century, England has acquired the Cape, Ceylon, Curacoa, Demerara, St. Eustatius, Mauritius, Bourbon, Madeira, Malta, Martinique, Senegal, and Surinam—several of which have been ceded. But what are these?—what are her conquests in Egypt?—what her successful warfare at Nepaul or in the Burmese country?—what her wonderful extension of territory in India?—what her capture of Algiers?—what her sovereignty of the Ionian Islands?—what the recollections of the shore she

* In the melancholy record of suicides may be inserted the names of Romilly, Whitbread, and Calcraft.

† Where there is not space to give the entire list of those eminent in each line, it might appear invidious to name any except the acknowledged "heads" of professions; but in the two instances of art and the drama, we think no thirty-four years in the annals of the nation possessed and lost so many and such distinguished men in the former, as Opie, Owen, Copley, Romney, Jackson, Harlowe, Northcote, Hamilton, Cosway, Wheatley, Smirke, Stothard, Hoppner, and others, no doubt, which at the moment do not occur; or in the latter, such a combination of talent as was to be found in the genius and powers of Elliston, Munden, Johnstone, Cooke, Emery, Suett, Palmer, Lewis, Holman, Quick, Knight, King, Moody, Wrough on, Kean, Mrs. Mattocks Miss Pope, Mrs. Billington, Madame Storace, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Davenport (alive, but retired), and Bannister, similarly situated. This we say, is but an imperfect catalogue, but it is sufficiently extensive to illustrate our principle.

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has borne in the glories of the world, under Providence, compared with the strides she has made in art, science, and mechanism since 1800?

In 1800, would any man have believed—and in 1800 men fancied they travelled at a most extraordinary pace—would any man have believed that he could leave London in a stage-coach in the morning, and eat his supper by eleven o'clock at night in Manchester? or if his credulity could have been stretched so as to admit of such a possibility, would he have suffered himself to be told with impunity that if he chose, instead of supping at Manchester, he might proceed to Liverpool in one hour and three-quarters—a distance of upwards of thirty miles—that he might steam himself over to Dublin in time for breakfast the next morning, all of which he may now do supposing the conveyances ready? but, as it is, and without any hurry or trouble, a man breakfasts at the Bull and Mouth in London on the Monday, and breakfasts in Dublin on the Wednesday, according to the ordinary and established rules of stage coach, rail-road, and steam-boat travelling.

Well then, say we, this introduction of steam, or rather its adaption to vessels and locomotive carriages, has been—and it is in its infancy yet—one of the greatest strides ever made in so short a space of time. Next comes gas. Let any body read Mr. Davies Giddy's, now Mr. Davies Gilbert's, formal denunciation in the House of Commons of the bare idea of obtaining light and profit from gas, and the case will be made as strong as we can wish it. Not only is the use of gas as a light universal, but if any body will take the trouble, or rather give themselves the pleasure, of visiting the Gallery of National Sciences, in the Lowther Arcade, they will find cookery performed by gas in the most perfect and satisfactory manner.

Within the present century, vaccination has superseded, nay, annihilated, that tremendous affliction the small-pox—an event to which the wonderful decrease in the mortality of all classes, proportionably to the general increase of the population, may in a great degree, be attributed, despite the evidence to the contrary afforded in the maudlin report of the Drunken Parliamentary Committee of the present year. Again, reducing, as we must, our sphere of observation, for want of room, let us look at our own metropolis within the present century; hovels and alleys have disappeared, and palaces and terraces risen in their places. Look at those splendid bridges, Waterloo and London—the vast iron bridge across the Thames in the city, and the extremely useful one at Vauxhall—see those stupendous works, the West India Docks, East India Docks, London Docks, St. Catherine Docks, Surry Canal Docks, all erected within this century—the magnificent Custom-house, the healthy and spacious Bedlam, the London University, the King's College. Within this century, Ranelagh has vanished from the earth, the Pantheon has become a bazaar, every theatre in London, except the Opera House, which had just risen from a conflagration, has been either burned or pulled down—Covent-garden, Drury-lane, the English Opera House, the Surry Theatre once, and Astley's twice, have been burned and rebuilt—the Haymarket pulled down, the Royalty pulled down, both rebuilt, and the latter, under the title of the Brunswick, destroyed in the twinkling of an eye.

Carlton House, with all its splendour and gaieties, and all the associations of wit and mirth, has, with the noble and joyous company which made its walls ring with festivity, vanished. The Prince! Fox; Sheridan, Fitzpatrick, Hanger, Erskine, the Duke of Norfolk, and fifty others, are in their graves, the scene of their revels exists no more, splendid terraces and magnificent squares occupy its site. The wretched streets between Pall-Mall and Oxford-street have given place to grand and commodious drives and promenades.

The interior of St. James's Park, which was a swampy meadow for the dull diversion of smoke-dried cows, has become a beautiful garden; and Buckingham House, built in the full uniform of bad taste—"red with white facings"—has given place to a palace much censured originally, and latterly much disfigured: but which still is a palace worthy of the country. In the Regent's Park, groves, canals, villas, parades, dioramas, (what did we know of dioramas in 1800?) crescents, and terraces, ranges of splendid buildings, occupy a space previously monopolized by grazing cattle; while a navigable canal, which conveniences London, and forms a military ditch round her assailable parts, in case of rebellion, brings all the commodities of the world floating to the very doors of warehouses in the most inland part of the metropolis.

In order to tranquillize the country, we have fifteen judges instead of "the twelve"—we have also "a vice-chancellor" to moderate the rigours of the law: and we have, what is more to the point, a Sir Somebody Macadam, who, by breaking the stones over which we used to travel has more successfully conduced to *tranquillize the town* than anything else in the world, except, perhaps, the New Metropolitan Police, which has utterly and entirely exterminated the ancient race of watchmen, except, we believe, in the case of one deluded veteran, who, under the special auspices of the Portestant Bishop of London, and the Polish Duke of Norfolk, still continues to howl at the moon in S. James's-square. In consequence of this Macadmization, the Londoners no longer measure distances by being on or off the stones, and are whisked in wet weather over noise-less masses of mud-pudding, in hearses painted of lively colours, called omnibuses,—vehicles of French origin,—in which they are packed by dozens; or whirled through the thoroughfares in hack cabriolettes, carriages of which no human being in 1800 had any defined or undefined notion.

Of greater things, look at the Breakwater at Plymouth, at the Tunnel under the Thames,—even unfinished as it is and unprofitable as it ever will be, it is a triumph of science and perseverance—look at those bridges, hanging as it were, in air spanning arms of the sea, which, in 1800, no man would have thought possible by such means. That pretty toy, the Chain Pier at Brighton, is a toy that no man would have imagined in 1800. Who, in 1800, would have expected to find water without digging for it? Who would have engraved upon stone? Who would thought of calculating sums by machinery? Who would have thought of stuffing of cushions with iron for softness? Who would have worn a caoutchouc cloak of Indian rubber shoes to keep them from the wet, or who would have fancied it possible to make gin up the chimney, while he was making bread in the oven?

Look, too at society. The young men drink nothing—in 1800, they drank deeply; in 1800, a man who smoked would have been voted a beast; now the vulgar under-bred shop-boys smoke about the streets, because they have heard that their betters do it elsewhere. Smoking was introduced during those campaigns to whichwe have already alluded, and then there were millions of reasons for its use; now nobody but the lowest and vulgarest continue the practice:—and what makes this custom as absurd as it is filthy, is the justification which these simpletons offer, by quoting it is a foreign custom; in no foreign city is this nastiness permitted in the streets—it may be in Paris, but that under the citizen-king is exactly the place for it.

Look at our balls. in 1800, modest women danced modestly, and let the conversation which passed between two partners, standing as far distant from each other as people ordinarily do in a drawing-room, be what it might, it could do no harm in the way of example. Within this century it has become the fashion for a delicate girl, who would, as Fielding's "Honcamunca" says "shudder at the gross idea" of man's advance, to permit herself, and be permitted by her mother—ay, or her husband—to flourish about a room to a wriggling German air, with a strange man's arm round her waist, and her delicate hand upon his brawny shoulder. This thing is called a waltz; there is another of the same character, called a galopade, where the same operations are performed, and in which, instead of turning the woman about till she gets giddy, the fellow makes no more ado, but clasps her up in his paws and hurries her right on end from one corner of the room to the other.

A dance, to be sure, existed in the time of the "Spectator," which must have been something of the same sort, for the old gentleman says (No. 67. vol.) "I suppose this diversion was first invented to keep up a good understanding between young men and women, but I am sure, had you been here, you would have seen great matter for speculation." This appears aptly to describe those irritating indecencies—the modern waltz and gallopade.

Another extraordinary change has taken place in London society; we mean the universal introduction of clubs and hotels. In 1800 it was remarkable that London had scarcely any hotels, while all other cities were full of them; now almost every second house in the streets below Grosvenor-square is an hotel. Clubs were rare, and used by no means as clubs are now: White's, in old as Hogarth's time—Brookes's and Boodle's—the Cocoa Tree, Graham's, and another, were all. The Union, which existed within this century, was a regular gambling club, and was held first at what is now the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, and subsequently in the House now occupied by the Bishop of Winchester, in St. James's-square; but all these were clubs of recreation and amusement, of conversation or dissipation. Now see the difference, Crockford's, with the best cook and coffee-room, rears a splendid front, and well may, for its members are of the first class, and the aspersions cast upon it of the falsest character. The Travellers' is a magnificent house; they play high in the evenings, but no game of chance, that we know of. The Junior and Senior United Service Clubs—invaluable institutions—where our gallant defenders are enabled, upon their shamefully small half pay, to enjoy the comforts and luxuries they have so gallantly earned, at an easy rate. The Union, a resort of wealthy citizens, who just fetch Charing-cross to inhale the fresh air as it draws from the Park though the funnel by Berkeley House, out of Spring Gardens, into their bay window; and the Athenæum, where the mixture of whigs, radicals, savans, foreigners, dandies, authors, soldiers, sailors, lawyers, artists, doctors, and Members of both Houses of Parliament, together with an exceedingly good average supply of Bishops, renders the melange very agreeable, despite of some two or three bores who "continually do dine," and who, not satisfied with getting a six-shilling dinner for three and six pence, "continually do complain."

Then there is the Wyndham Club, held at Lord Blessington's house, in St. James's-square and called after Lord Nugent who founded it: the two University Clubs; the Clarence, mischievously called the Clarence, because it was established upon getting rid of some disgreeable members; and the Oriental Club, which, as its name implies consists of the curry and rice gentlemen from India, with their calico shirts and limber legs, and which the young women who sweep the crossing at Tenterden-street (where, *par parenthèse*, there has been within this century founded a Royal Academy of Music) invariably call the Horizontal Club. All these places—and there are one or two others, especially one called the Carrick, near Covent-garden, and another in Broad-street, called "the City,"—have been established upon a principal of economy, and on a scale of comfort and elegance which would have sounded like Hebrew to the unaccustomed ears of the world of 1800. The Carlton Club we have not noticed because its splendid house in Pall Mall remains unfinished, owing to what certainly was not known in 1800, a strike amongst the unionists. However, the Carlton is altogether a superior body, and ranks with, and perhaps above, the original White's, Brooke's and Boodle's

We must restrain ourselves—mercy to our readers compels us to stop, at least for the present, satisfied that, as far as we have gone, we have made out our case, and promising to continue what we flatter ourselves is not an altogether uninteresting subject, upon some future occasion.

HUGH BOYD OF MADRAS, THE REPUTED JUNIUS.

When the authorship of the letters of Junius became the fashionable puzzle of the day, it was quite ridiculous to remark the variety of individuals to whom the honour was ascribed. The most startling inconsistencies, the wildest improbabilities, nay, the most glaring impossibilities, threw little or no impediment in the way of a favourite theory. To such an excess was the habit carried of finding out Junius in every body, that some sagacious persons agreed in making the Duke of Grafton the author—that very Duke of Grafton, who, according to Horace Walpole, could never put two sentences of decent English together; nay, the same Duke of Grafton upon whose public and personal character Junius expended his blackest venom. Burke, the leading partizan of the administration to which Junius himself belonged, the party which it is well known that Junius supported through thick and thin: Horne Tooke, whom Junius unsparingly ridicules as Parson Horne, or bespatters with abuse as the adversary of Wilkes; Lord George Germaine—have each, upon the slenderest inductions and in defiance of the greatest improbabilities, had the credit of those memorable letters. Mankind will always retain this propensity to pet and patronize a plausible conjecture, and a *catalogue raisonné* of the different persons, wise and simple, learned and ignorant, good and indifferent writers who have enjoyed in their generation the fame of being Junius, would furnish an amusing if not instructive paper.

Many Anglo-Indian characters have, in their day and in their own circles, figured as the writers of those singular compositions. When it was the usage of the Company to send out persons, invested with civil employments, who had not passed through any antecedent gradations of the service, and who were frequently of a somewhat advanced age, was not very uncommon for some of them to bring out a kind of hazy confused suspicion of being Junius's—one on the strength of having written, under the signature of Brutus, an admirable series of letter in the *Public Advertiser* upon the conduct of Beckford, when the king turned his back upon him at the levee; another for letters, full of fiery remonstrance and indignant eloquence, upon the disgraceful negligence of the city scavengers; and even upon slighter grounds of conjecture. If any analogy of style or diction could be traced in an official letter or two from the hands of any those who laboured under these flattering surmises, the evidence was complete; and one individual became Junius through all the Company's dominions, because, in this complaint to the government of being superseded as chief of Cuddalore, he told them that "the rays of their indignation irradiated the victim they were intended to consume."

It is certain that the claim of Mr. France (afterwards Sir Philip) rested upon evidence, internal and external, of an extraordinary kind. The coincidences were miraculous, if he was not the author. Yet miraculous coincidences have happened, and will happen to the last chapter of time,—and the point sought to the established remains as it was. Much fuss was made about the structure of Mr. Francis's sentences,—the most fluctuating of all standards. It is obvious that, after books had been written and controversies instituted, he adopted a more stately and antithetical manner of writing than he used before. Indeed, as far as internal testimony goes, the correspondence and letters of Mr. Hastings might now and then, upon testimony equally unexceptionable, make him out to be Junius. In fact, every body who can write at all will be occasionally a Junius—at least for a sentence or two.

Hugh Boyd was a school-fellow of Grattan, and a friend and protege of Flood, from whose familiar conversations he acknowledged himself to have received the greatest benefit in the arm and objects of his studies. Left by the death of his father nearly destitute, he chose the law as his profession, and came to London in search of fame and fortune, where he cultivated the acquaintance of Goldsmith, Garrick, Armstrong, and the celebrated Mrs. Macaulay, the historian (as she facetiously called herself) of the Stewarts. But his most familiar associate was Mr. Laughlin M'Lean, the Nabob of Arcot's accredited agent. With this well-informed but highly convivial character Boyd frequently heard the chimes of midnight at the celebrated Devil Coffee House, afterwards known by the name of Dick's, near Temple Bar. It was a place that might be said, so far back as Queen Anne's time, to be "native to famous wits or hospitables." His subsequent introduction to Lord Macartney, with whom he proceeded to India, was chiefly attributable to the good offices of M'Lean, who instructed him in the details relative to the dispute going on between Mahommed Ali Khan and the East India Company, and Boyd took up the Nabob's cause in a series of letters that appeared in Woodfall's *Public Advertiser*, in 1777. They are written plainly and perspicuously, but the stately structure of literary reputation, reared upon them by flattering friends and enthusiastic critics, was not the least of the specious absurdities to which the Junius controversy gave rise. Soon after, M'Lean went to India for the purpose of adjusting the dispute between the Nabob and the Company, and had he remained there, might have been of inestimable use to Boyd in advancing his fortunes. But the ship in which he embarked for Madras, in all probability, foundered at sea, for she was never heard of, after she left the Cape.

But it was decreed that Boyd must be Junius. The hypothesis was fought *adversis frontibus* through certain circles, and to shew with what desperate tenacity it was clung to by its supporters, it is only requisite to adduce a specimen of the kind of reasoning to which they condescended to resort. Boyd once or twice met Dr. Johnson at the house of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and shewed him, by every demonstration in his power, the reverence he felt for his wisdom and virtue. But it is well known that, Johnson not only attacked the political character of Junius, but handled his style and diction with peculiar severity, in that most beautiful of all tracts, *Thoughts on the Falkland Islands*. These sagacious reasoners, therefore, concluded that Junius would have reciprocated the attack with more than his usual bitterness, but for some extraordinary motive; and as Junius maintained a profound silence as to Johnson's animadversions, it followed necessarily, that Boyd must be Junius, inasmuch as it was respect and admiration only for Johnson, that could suppress even recriminatory or angry feeling after such a provocation. Another of his eulogists adduces, in aid of the same theory, an incident which, though probable, was not likely to have the effect attributed to it. In the gallery of the House of Commons, Boyd frequently sate near Pitt, who was not then a member of the house. They got so well acquainted, that once, after a long debate upon the affairs of Ireland, they retired together to a late dinner at a coffee-house, and over their wine jointly committed to writing the substance of of the debate, which they transmitted to Ireland. When the Bill was called for, Boyd (the most probable part of the story) happened not to have cash enough about him to pay his share, and borrowed of Pitt a few shillings to make up the deficiency. Afterwards, when it began to be positively asserted, and in a tone, beyond that of conjecture, that Boyd was the author of Junius's letters, Pitt, in confirmation of the same opinion, stated his strong belief in it, by recounting the incident of their having jointly written the Irish debate, and of his intention being singularly called to Boyd's report of what had been said by Colonel Barré, which, he observed, in spirit, point, and sarcasm, reminded him, as he read it over, so strongly of Junius, that he should always retain the conviction, that a piece of writing so remarkably tinged with the colour and complexion of Junius, could have proceeded from no other pen.

However, with this reputation of being the author of Junius, Boyd went out to India as second secretary to Lord Macartney, who had been nominated to the chair of Madras, where he arrived in the autumn of the year 1781. It might have been rationally inferred that Junius, whoever or whatever he was, had he been disposed to serve the government he had attached with such unrelenting animosity, would have been spared the mortification of soliciting a place under it. Yet so it was. He exerted his interest with Mr. Flood to obtain for him the appointment of under-secretary of State in Lord Germaine's department. The strongest efforts were made in his behalf, but from some *hidden cause*, it is pretended, proved ineffectual. The circumstance, which speaks volumes to shew that Boyd was not Junius, has been twisted by Mr. George Chalmers into an irresistible proof that he was By the way, it may by observed that Mr. Chalmer's efforts to establish the literary identity of Junius and Boyd, occupy two very considerable volumes. Boyd, upon his arrival at Madras, devoted himself sedulously to Oriental politics, and an absurd whim having crept into the head of the governor, that an alliance with the king of Candy would be of vital importance to the Company's possessions in India, then threatened with a powerful confederacy, which aimed at nothing less than their total destruction, Mr. Boyd accompanied Sir Edward Hughe's expedition against Trincomallee, was present at its storming, and then set out on an expedition into that almost impenetrable country, from whose court few ambassadors ever returned, and where several, who had gone in the vigour of youth, were detained till they were old men for an answer. Boyd was more lucky. His Candian majesty refused to acknowledge the right of the Company to treat with an independent sovereign, and the ambassador departed without having obtained the most material purpose of his mission. The vessel, in which he embarked from Trincomallee, was captured by Suffren's fleet, and he remained several months at the island of Mauritius, a close prisoner.

On his libaration (after a short visit at Calcutta where every body was charmed with the talents, wit, and humour of the supposed Junius), he was recalled to Madras, having been appointed master-attendant at that settlement. It is remarkable that Boyd never contradicted positively the conjecture, that he was the real Junius. Whether the subject accidentally arose in conversation, he seemed anxiously to shrink from the discussion; and it was considered, in general, a point of delicacy to abstain from it. Once indeed, a blundering Irishman addressed a letter to him, with the superscription of "Junius Boyd, Esq.," and in the carelessness of the convivial hour, unguarded hints and allusions were made to the presumed author of the celebrated letters, and sometimes designedly, for the purpose of drawing him out on the subject. Except, however, his remark, upon one occasion, that the writer, whoever he was, had a mass of the most weighty reasons for preserving the secret, and no other but that of idle vanity to betray it, he was uniformly silent upon this topic. This, indeed, left the question as it was. It might still be Boyd, so reasoned the zealous partizans of the favourable hypothesis, and he might have a thousand powerful motives for concealment. Yet those who looked deeper than the surface, might discern in Hugh Boyd feelings very far from those of anxiety *not* to be taken for Junius. They who looked still deeper, thought they could discern certain coqueteries he was wont to play off, that might on the contrary fortify the presumption. Amongst these was a most superbly-bound volume, containing the letters of Junius, flung carelessly on his table, and on opening it, a variety of pencil marks and references to living names and characters in every page.

At the conclusion of the Mysore war, in 1792, he set on foot a paper called the *Madras Courier*, and the most superficial reader, acquainted with Junius, might observe that the style and manner of the principal articles were so framed as to confirm the notion of the writer's identity with the *nominis umbra*. In 1793, also, he commenced a series of periodical essays, under the title of the *Indian Observer*. They have been republished in a collection of Boyd's works; and the most prominent peculiarity, visible in all of them, is a labourious straining after the frame and structure of Junius's sentences,—frequently the same powerful antithesis, the same playfulness of figure, and not unfrequently an analogous pointedness of rebuke and bitterness of sarcasm. Yet, with all this, it was impossible, even with a predisposition to believe that he was the veritable Amphytrion, to fly from the perpetually recurring persuasion that it was the fictitious one. A paper, like the *Indian Observer*, at one of our eastern settlements, where literary attainments were not common, did not languish for want of encouragement. Before the publication of the second number, it could boast the names of 700 opulent subscribers. Want of prudence, and convivial habits, involved poor Boyd, in spite of his master-attendantship, which was about 200 star pagodas monthly, and of the profits of his publication, in continual perplexity. He died at Madras in 1799.—*Asiatic Journal, for Oct.*

BOMBAY,—*Printed and Published for the* PROPRIETORS, *at the Gazette Press, No. 1, Nesbit Lane Fort, by* NOWROJEE HORMUSJEE, *where all communications addressed to the* EDITOR, *are received.*